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GDR DELEGATION HEAD SPEAKS AT VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS

AU201524 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- On 16 October Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, stressed at the plenary meeting of the Vienna negotiations that the achievement of the final document of the Stockholm conference is worthy of imitation by the Vienna negotiations on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

If, however, one side were striving for military superiority, even the biggest chances for efficient disarmament agreements would be wasted to the detriment of all. As earlier, the socialist countries were prepared to conclude the Vienna negotiations with a positive result. In Vienna too, acceptable compromises must be achieved, while preserving the military-strategic balance and respecting the legitimate interests of all sides.

The proposal submitted by the Warsaw Pact states on 20 February this year is in line with the aim of the Vienna negotiations, that is to undertake real steps to reduce the military potentials at the borderline of both military alliances, according to the ambassador.

BULGARIA, CSSR PROPOSE VERIFICATION MEASURES

LD211028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The United Nations -- Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia have proposed in the UN Political and Security Committee a draft resolution on measures to verify the attained degree of disarmament. On the basis of this draft, the UN General Assembly is to call on UN member-countries to quickly conclude agreements on halting the arms race and on disarmament. Frantisek Penazka, the Czechoslovak delegate, said in his speech that the efforts to bring about disarmament assumed a new level at the meeting in Reykjavik between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. He stressed that greater attention must be paid to the peace initiatives taken by the Soviet Union, and voiced the hope that the United States would react responsibly to Soviet proposals to ensure that the Reykjavik meeting would become the basis of future talks.

ALIA SENDS CONDOLENCES TO MOZAMBIQUE GOVERNMENT

AU220817 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 22 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of condolences to the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

"We sorrowfully learned of the tragic death of the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and chairman of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, Samora Machel, as well as other top personalities in the air crash in South Africa.

"On behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and in my name, I express our sincere condolences to you and through you to the friendly people of Mozambique and the families of the victims on this grave loss."

LEADERS ATTEND WW II COMMEMORATIVE EVENTS

AU201446 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 19 October broadcasts reports, totaling 7 minutes on the commemoration of wartime events in various districts, which were attended by various leaders. Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, attended a rally in the city of Erseke, Kolonje District, on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of its liberation. In her speech she stressed "the great prospects opened up to the district of Kolonje in the current quinquennial."

The 42d anniversary of the battle of Rrepa was commemorated in Puke District. A rally held on the occasion was attended by Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member. A refrigeration plant was inaugurated in the city of Puke.

The 42d anniversary of the liberation of the city of Lushnje was commemorated at a rally, attended by Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member.

Commemorative events were also held in Gjirokaster, Fier, and Stalin City. These were attended by AWP Central Committee members.

LEADERS ATTEND ENGINEERING SYMPOSIUM 15 OCT

AU161401 Tirana ATA in English 1136 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 16 (ATA) -- In the context of the Week of Enver, the 9th congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding, the party committee and the director's office of the "Enver Hoxha" Automobile and Tractor Combine in the capital organised a scientific session, "Comrade Enver Hoxha on Mechanical Industry", on October 15.

Attending were the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of industry and mining, Comrade Hajredin Celiku; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti; the president of the General Council of the Trades Unions of Albania, Sotir Kocollari, and other comrades.

ZHIVKOV GREETS PARTICIPANTS OF IOJ CONGRESS

AU221614 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Oct 86 p 1

[Greetings message of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to the participants of the International Organization of Journalists congress, read at the opening of the congress in Sofia on 20 October by Yordan Yotov, editor in chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, candidate member of the BCP Central committee Politburo and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council: "In the Name of a World Without Nuclear Weapons, in the Name of a World Without Wars"]

[Text] To the participants in the Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ].

Dear delegates and guests,
I welcome most cordially all of you, participants in the Ninth Jubilee IOJ Congress, and wish you fruitful work.

Your congress continues a fine tradition -- namely, the land of Bulgaria organizing large international manifestations of creativity and peace. We take joy in the fact that during these events the concept has arisen of the "Spirit of Sofia" -- an expression of the efforts we are putting into understanding, into rallying around the banner of peace. I wish to voice my confidence that your ninth congress will in its turn remain as a further milestone for our capital as a meeting point of intercourse, cooperation, and friendship.

Your forum is an imposing one -- you represent over 240,000 journalists from more than 100 countries. Even if you were an army armed with conventional weapons, you would inspire respect. But your weapons are the pen, the microphone, the photographic and movie camera; you are men of the press, radio, and television; you wage war for the hearts and minds of hundreds of millions of people from all continents. This incredibly increasing power is truly turning you into a mighty army of the human conscience. Today no politican, political party, or movement fails to take this into account. Because today it is difficult to impose one or another idea, one or another political will, if modern information systems do not work for it.

The great question is, in the name of which ideas, with what aims, and in which manner the weapons of journalism are utilized.

We all know what a complex and contradictory world we live in -- complex and contradictory, but at the same time interconnected. Nowadays, when thanks to the scientific and technical revolution the media have attained unprecendented capacities and encompass the whole of the planet in a few seconds, they can and must aid people to come together and enrich one another with intellectual, ideological, and moral values, they must confirm the supreme blessing of man -- the right to life.

Now, when the need for fresh political thinking is becoming more and more pressingly necessary, when the issues of disarmament and peace have priority over all other problems, in the face of various prejudices and remnants from the past, when, in the face of the common threat -- of an annihilating thermonuclear war -- the unity of the planet is necessary, you will and your responsiblity are truly exceptional. Your professsional duty calls upon you to speak the truth, to unmask those who attempt to sabotage the peace processes, to contribute to the creation of a clear climate of trust and cooperation between peoples.

You are well-informed people, you study the positions, you drink, so to say, water straight from the source. This is why I do not think it necessary to dwell in detail on the peace proposals and concrete measures that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are undertaking, especially in the international Year of Peace. I cannot, however, fail to remind you of the eloquent silence on the Soviet nuclear testing grounds and the nuclear explosions in the U.S. State of Nevada. I cannot fail to remind you that while the U.S. Adminstration continues to propagandize its "Star Wars" program, the Soviet Union has come out with a program for star peace, has given its consent to on-the-spot inspection and verification of nuclear weapons, and is proosing a succession of fresh practical measures for disarmament and reductions in all forms of troops. Especially illustrative in this respect are the positins of the two sides at the recent summit meeting in the capital of Iceland.

After the Reykjavik meeting it is required of all of us to make more insistent efforts for a breakthrough in the struggle to limit and completely eliminate nuclear weapons and for disarmement, in order not to let slip the unique chance to build a world without weapons and wars, a world that will be able to find real solutions to the ripe global problems of mankind.

Yes, new thinking is needed not only in politics and interstate and international relations. New thinking and a new order is also needed in the field of information. You know better than me the meaning of international information imperialism; the meaning of information terrorism; and the meaning of violation of the right of the journalist to express his views frankly and defend his civic and professional honor.

The information media are becoming no less dangerous than the other means of attacking mankind, if they become subordinated to aggressive doctrines and a policy against dialogue in international life, if they are directed against the efforts to find a way out from the present alarming situation.

For this reason we are for an information order in the world that is to be based on the eternal principles of humanism, for the equal rights of all peoples to benefit from the fruits of human civilization.

I am convinced that your congress will assist in establishing the principles of precisely such an information order, which is to be subordinated to the great goals of peace and mankind's survival, for the development and advance of all peoples.

Dear delegates and guests,
It is universally known that Bulgaria is the creator and heir of treat humanist traditions. The sun shines the same on everyone, the creators of the Bulgarian letters proclaimed more than 11 centuries ago, and our modern journalists also have this at their service. This unchanging human principle has also been upheld by socialist Bulgaria, whose foreign policy s peace-loving, consistent, and constructive. This principle is also followed by Bulgarian journalists -- active participants in your international organization.

In the name of the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and also in my own name, may I once again wish success for the work of your congress.

I wish new successes to you, and through you to progressive an democratic journalism, in defense of peace and cooperation among peoples.

May we energetically and selflessly, with talent and inspiration, serve the common hopes and common efforts for a nuclear-free world, a world of peace!

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Journalists Awards Announced

AU221350 Sofia BTA in English 1221 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Sofia, October 22 (BTA) -- At its 10th Congress, the International Organisation of Journalists announced its International Journalist Awards for 1986.

They go, posthumously, to Jose Carrasco Tapia of Chile, and to Palestinian Hanna Mukbel.

Jose Tapia, head of the international desk of the "ANALISIS" magazine, who fought for the freedom of the Chilean people, was murdered in September this year.

Palestinian journalist Hanna Mukbel, secretary general of the Federation of Arab Journalists (F.A.J.) and member of the P.L.O. Information Commission, fell victim to a terrorist attack.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES CPSU PROPAGANDA OFFICIAL

AU222040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] On 22 October Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov received Vladimir Sevruk, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, who is taking part in the work of the 10th IOJ Congress. The guest was briefed on the tasks that are currently being solved in Bulgaria in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Special attention was devoted to the topical issues of ideological work and to the cooperation between the two fraternal parties in this area at the present stage.

YEMENI MUFTI DEPARTS; PAPER REPORTS ON VISIT

AU211523 Sofia OTECHSTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 20 Oct 86 p 4

["Own Information" report: "The Visit of the Mutfi of the Yemen Arab Republic Has Ended"]

[Text] The visit of Ahmad Zabarah, the mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic, to Bulgaria as the guest of the Grand Mufti's Office in Sofia, has ended.

During his stay in our country, the Yemeni visitor was acquainted with the state of Muslim faith. He had meetings and conversation with Grand Mufti Miran Topchiev and with the regional muftis in Plovdid, Kurdzhali, and Smolyan. He met imams and representatives of the Bulgarian Muslim boards. In these cities Ahmad Zabarah visited mosques and took part in religious services.

In Sofia the eminent guest had meetings and conversations with members of the Supreme Spiritual Council of the Muslim Faith.

The Yemeni religious figure was received by Krustyu Trichkov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

The guest visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and had talks with Deputy Minister Lyubomir Popov, chairman of the Committee for Questions of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Cults. Ahmad Zabrah was briefed on the religious faiths in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the normative documents regulating the lives of the religious organizations, and the complete freedom which the believers of all faiths enjoy.

Before his departure, Ahmad Zabarah gave a press conference for Bulgarian and foreign journalists.

DELEGATES SPEAK AT COPENHAGEN PEACE CONGRESS

AU2208558 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 19 October carries on pages 1 and 4 a 400-word repoort by Boyko Vutov, special RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Copenhagen, entitled: "With the Heartbeat of Our Planet" describing the 18 October proceedings at the Copenhagen World Peace Congress.

Vutov notes the presence at the session of Bulgarian scientist, Prof Nansen Bekhar, who addressed the group of scientists and "explained his views on certain new functions of science as regards peace, as well as on the duties and responsibilities of scientific workers for peace. he informed the audience on the goals of the Ekoforum for Peace, which was recently established in our country."

Vutov describes the afternoon seminars of the congress which were devoted to "various aspects of the peace movement -- such as the ecological struggle, the approach to terrorism, and the future strategy of the peace-loving forces and movements." He mentions the presence at the afternoon session of Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, leader of the Bulgarian delegation and chairman of the Bulgarian National Peace Committee, stating: "Georgi Dimitrov Goshkin expressed his views on the changes that must be accomplished in the work of the peace movement. The new political realities in the world impose the need for new thought, even for the space movement's fighters, for the sake of preserving life on earth and halting in time before the brink of nuclear disaster. The speaker cited the activites of antiwar movements in the Balkans as an example of joint action -- achieved through mutual acquaintance and confidence."

Vutov stressed that the question of strengthening mutual confidence was one of the main subjects of the World Peace Congress session on 18 October, adding in this context: "Understanding and mutual confidence, which represent the basis for improving the international dialogue, through mutual acquaintance, and through mutual contacts between the broadest circles. The peace movement's fighters are called upon to contribute actively to this cause."

Vutov closes his report by once more emphasizing the "words of recognition for the policy of the USSR and of the socialist countires" expressed at the Copenhagen congress, adding that "this policy is aimed at the development and consolidation of mutual confidence -- in the humanitarian and political fields, as well as in the military sector. These efforts are producing results -- which are confirmed by the Stockholm decisions and by the further pursuit of the all-European dialogue, despite all difficulties."

ILO ACCUSED OF 'FERVENT POLITICAL CONSERVATISM'

AU211309 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 17 Oct 86 p 6

[Ivan Zakhariev article: "'Sleeping Beauty' on the Shores of Lake Geneva"]

[Excerpts] It is hardly possible today in the modern world to deny the right of man to work. Nevertheless this right of man to work continues until today to be the sharpest social and economic problem of the capitalist states' social life. [passage omitted]

The increase in the number of unemployed concerns the progressive public, and the issue is being discussed at many international forums. The representatives of the capitalist and transnational monopolies deliberately avoid discussing it, and simultaneously try to prove the existence of "dangerous" violations of the rights of the working people and the trade unions in the socialist countries. The representatives of capitalism in the ILO in Geneva are especially unrestrained. For many years now they have been conducting a policy of discrimination against the socialist countries, and the organization's leading organs will not allow decisions to be adopted on improving the conditions of the working poeple in the capitalist and developing countries. [passage omitted]

On the shores of Lake Geneva the water is astonishingly calm. The sundial does not measure the minutes preceding the nuclear apocalypse. So there is no reason for concern. We must not think, however, that the gentlemen who work in the Administrative Council of the ILO are indifferent. At this 72d session in June 1986 they again demonstrated their fervent political conservatism: They rejected the proposal that employers from the capitalist states and plant directors from the socialist countries participate on an equal basis in the work of the executive organ. Leonid Kostyn, representative of the USSR Government to the ILO, described this as "inadmissible discrimination."

Francis Blanchard, ILO general secretary, spoke at the 72d General Conference of ILO. The topic of his speech was: "The Changing World of Labor -- Basic Problems of the Future." It was a brilliant demonstration of the skill of simultaneously stating the facts and yet sidestepping the sharp modern contradictions between labor and capital. In the final account, the rocks under water have been sidestepped, and the organization has nothiong else to do than to think about "the problems of the future...."

The members of the Administrative Council demonstrated with their actions that they are allergic to the trade unions and their struggle for the rights of the working people. And when because of circumstances it is neverthelss necessary to speak about the rights of the working people, they prefer to delegate this "defense" to the rightist-reformist trade union International Confederation of Free Trade unions, which, and this is not secret at all, is governed by the AFL-CIO, an organization known for its relations with the CIA. Must we then be surprised that the ILO adheres to antisocialist and anti-Soviet slogans and actions? In recent years the Administrative Council focused its activity on the so-called "control mechanism" created for reviewing "petitions" of trade unions in some countries (meaning reformist trade unions of the kind such as "Solidarity" -- author's note). In fact, overt enemies of the workers' class are members of this "control mechanism." Their aspirations reach far: They want to become a "court" of sorts for the class trade unions and the socialist countries. They even voice proposals to interfere in the internal affairs of the trade unions of sovereign socialist countries.

Thus the "Sleeping Beauty" on the shore of Lake Geneva is only ostensibly attractive and innocently beautiful.

DZHUROV'S 'ORDER OF THE DAY' FOR AIR FORCE

AU201411 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 Oct 86 p 1

["Order of the Day of the Minister of National Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" -- published on Air Force Day]

[Text] Comrade officers and generals
Comrade airmen, cadets, sergeants and noncommissioned officers,
Comrade workers and military employees,
Comrade veterans and soldiers of the reserve.
Today the Bulgarian poeople and its armed defenders festively celebrate Air Force Day.

Every year on this festive day we mark the achievements of our native air force, and successes of the pilots, navigators, engineers, technicians, workers, servicemen, of all those who keep watch in order that our native Bulgarian skies should always be pure! This year we celebrate Air Force Day in an atmosphere of nationwide political and labor upsurge and of active work to fulfill the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Scion of the 9 September Socialist Revolution, our Air Force is the heir to the glorious battle traditions of the Bulgarian air force cadres. They have passed along the glorious road of battle, strewn with heroism and self-sacrifice, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the glorious Soviet pilots in the battles against the Nazis in the Patriotic war.

In the years of socialist advance, under the wise leadership and fatherly care of the party, and with unselfish fraternal Soviet aid, the Air Force has grown up as a reliable defender of the air frontiers of our socialist native land.

Today, in the ranks of our military Air Force there serve airmen with high flying and combat skills, with indestructible morale, patriots and internationalists, watchful protectors and enthusiastic builders of socialism.

Under the conditions of the present-day complex international situation, greatly exacerbated due to the fault of the aggressive imperialist forces led by the United States, the airmen of the Air Force, together with the other armed services of the Bulgarian People's Army and in united ranks with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact led by the invincible Soviet Army, are ready to carry out their patriotic and international duty to defend the homeland and the achievements of socialism.

Comrade officers and generals,
Comrade airmen, cadets, sergeants and noncommissioned officers,
Comrade workers and military employees,
Comrade airforce veterans and soldiers of the reserve,
I congratulate you most cordially on Air Force Day!
I wish you robust health and fresh, even greater successes in combat and political training, in the struggle to master and utilize the full possibilities of the aviation and operation equipment, and to achieve a breakthrough in strengthening discipline, increasing vigilance, and raising to a qualitatively high level the fighting might of the Air Force.

Long live the Bulgarian Air Force!
Glory to the Bulgarian Communist Party -- organizer and inspirer of all our victories!
May our socialist homeland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, long live and flourish.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

STROUGAL DEPARTS ON VISIT TO GREECE 22 OCT

LD221134 Prague CTK in English GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal left here today for an official visit to Greece, at the invitation of Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou.

He is accompanied by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Eduard Saul, first Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Frantisek Langer and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Greece Jozef Nalepka.

The visit is to help all-round deepening and extension of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Greece in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

The visit of Lubomir Strougal will undoubtedly strengthen all positive tendencies in Czechoslovak-Greek relations which, as their history to date shows, are beneficial to the people of both countries.

Implementation of agreements on cooperation and the possibilities of extending it will be evaluated during the visit.

The Czechoslovak premier was last the guest of a Greek prime minister -- at that time Yeoryios Rallis -- in October 1980. At present Lubomir Strougal is returning Andreas Papandreou's visit to Czechoslovakia in 1984, during which the two countries signed a long-term program of development of industrial and technological cooperation.

Relations of beneficial cooperation and understanding between Czechoslovakia and Greece started to develop after the 1974 overthrow of the fascist junta in Greece. They distinctly intensified when the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] came to power and its chairman Andreas Papandreou became Greek prime minister in October 1981. At the same time the contacts confirmed that with real goodwill, the different social systems are not an obstacle to the promotion of relations.

Regular ministerial consultations have been taking place between Czechoslovakia and Greece and contacts are developing between parliaments, as well as between the two countries' Communist Parties and between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and PASOK.

Visits this year testify to the rich contacts between Czechoslovakia and Greece: Greek Deputy Minister of Economy Ioannis Papandoniou visited Czechoslovakia in January, a trade union delegation in February, Communications and Transport Minister Yeoryios Papadimitriou in April, Yeoryios Tsamis, general secretary of the Greek-Czechoslovak Society in May. In June, environmental issues were discussed during a visit by Greek Interior and Public Order Minister Agamemnon Koutsoyioryas. The visit of Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina to Athens last September also contributed to the development of cooperation.

Czechoslovakia and Greece are interested in stable development of their economic contacts and are striving for favourable conditions of the growth of trade and modern forms of cooperation. With the trade volume of 110 million dollars in 1985, Greece ranked 14th in Czechoslovak foreign trade with developed capitalist states.

Czechoslovakia exports to Greece metallurgical products, sawnwood, textile and glass products, tractors, cars, machine tools and forming machines, and imports cotton, farm products, textiles and leather. Possibilities of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Greek enterprises on third markets have not yet been fully used.

Contacts are also successfully developing between trade union, youth and women's organizations, in culture, science and health care.

PCE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE FOR TALKS

AU221526 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 86 p 2

["Z"-signed report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] A PCE delegation led by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the PCE Central Committee, arrived in the CSSR on 20 October on the basis of a mutual accord. The delegation was greeted at Prague airport by Radoslav Klein, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department.

JAKES, SOJAK RETURN FROM TRIP TO USSR

LD212242 Prague CTK in English 2137 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 21 (CTK) -- Member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes and Central Committee department head Zbynek Sojak returned here today from the Soviet Union.

They were on a working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee.

PRESS REPORTS ACTIVITY OF WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

AU181822 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Jan Kovarik dispatch from Copenhagen: "World Peace Congress Opens"]

[Excerpts] The World Peace Congress [WPC], convened within the framework of the International Year of Peace which was proclaimed by the United Nations, opened on 15 October in the Bella Center, located on the outskirts of Copenhagen. Up to 2,300 delegates from more than 130 countries, representing millions of people who are not indifferent to current developments and are actively striving to consolidate peace, will attend. They include a delegation of the Czechoslovak Peace Movement led by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front's Central Committee. Hermond Lannung from Denmark was elected chairman of the International Preparatory Committee of the congress by acclamation.

The area in front of the Bella Center was bustling from the early hours of the morning. Individual delegations were arriving and being welcomed by young Danish peace defenders. Most participants signed the appeals of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which the Japanese antiwar activists had brought with them.

However, people to whom the idea of peace is alien also strove to attract the delegates' attention, using provocative slogans out of anticommunism's kitchen. A few even got into the conference hall; a couple of well-nourished male youngsters seized the microphone there and started shouting offensive slogans at the delegates. They immediately received an answer: The hall began chanting "Go home, CIA! -- CIA out!" After that it was no problem for the organizers to remove these people. This was an example of intrigue spun against it from the very beginning in the West by forces whose plans are least suited by a broad peace movement. The promptness with which the television cameras and the bourgeois journalists focused attention on the youngsters proved that this was an action prepared and thought out in advance, an action that was meant to have a negative influence on the opening of the congress itself. But the reverse happened -- the incident raised the combat spirit of those present.

It was in this spirit that the entire ceremonial opening was held, including the cultural program, which included a performance by Landy, soloist of the Copenhagen Royal Opera, who is involved in the Artists for Peace movement. After that, the delegates unanimously elected Hermond Lannung from Denmark, chairman of the International Preparatory Committee, to be chairman of the Congress. He delivered the opening speech.

In his speech he summed up the preparatory work accomplished since the moment, 18 months ago, that it was decided to hold the congress in Denmark's capital. The significance of the congress increased in light of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik. The speaker stressed the democratic and open nature of the preparatory phase and reminded that the goal of the congress is to support the program of the UN International Year of Peace by linking together more people in the fight for peace and disarmament and that it should contribute to the broad discussion for the establishment of necessary conditions for the peaceful development of mankind. The dialogue at the congress between the representatives of movements from countries with different social systems should contribute to putting an end to the arms race and to beginning specific disarmament steps. The world must decide between life and death, and that is why it is most important to halt nuclear arms buildup and to start liquidating these weapons, H. Lannung said.

He expressed regret over the failure of the Reykjavik meeting and simultaneously stressed that now in particular the peace movement must multiply its efforts and mobilize further forces against the threat of a nuclear war. He underscored the idea of nuclear free zones, the initiatives of the so-called Palme Commission, and other proposals. He rejected the American "Star Wars" project, which is threatening to increase armament in an unprecedented way, and he reminded listeners of the significance of efforts to ban all nuclear tests.

The speech of the congress chairman was followed by a video recording of the message sent by Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, and by the greetings sent by Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi and delivered by the secretary general of the Indian National Congress. V. Ustinov, assistant secretary general of the United Nations, also delivered a speech.

Those present at the ceremony received with agreement the statement made by David Cartwright, member of the American delegation's leadership. He declared that President Reagan's claim about the need to insist on space arms does not correspond to the views of most Americans, who reject armament and regard "Star Wars" as the main obstacle to disarmament. Soviet writer G. Borovik then reminded listeners of the USSR's proposals that Comrade Gorbachev had submitted to the U.S. President, the adoption of which by the United States would signify striking progress in the disarmament effort.

During the morning the corgress participants began their deliberations in seven workshops, dealing with peace and justice, disarmament, peace and liberation, peace and human rights, peace and human needs, life for peace, and peace and trust [duvera]. The women's center and the Young Peace Club started working at the same time.

The attention of journalists attending the congress was greatly attracted by a press conference given by Soviet and American participants in the meeting between M. Gorbachev and R. Reagan in Iceland. the prevailing general opinion was that Reagan had completely ignored the interests of Western Europe and that his perseverence in the space arms project represents a danger to future life in the world.

At the opening of deliberations the congress was greeted by members of the international young people's Caravan of Peace, which had left Budapest on 29 September and was more than 2 weeks on the road. It consists of up to 200 boys and girls from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, the Soviet Union, the GDR, Columbia, and Sierra Leone, who held meetings and talks in large and small cities. Their stopovers were in Vienna, Linz, Munich, Strasbourg, Luxemburg, Brussels, Amsterdam, and Hamburg. On 16 October, they will meet the Danish public in Copenhagen at an evening of discussion and song. They will then proceed to the GDR and end their trip in Prague on 21 October.

Among other things, the caravan brought with it signatures in support of the liberation of N. Mandela, who is being held in prison by South African racists; greetings from the youth of the countries through which the caravan passed; and wishes that the congress will contribute to the expansion and deepening of the peace movement in the world.

Disarmament Appeal

LD191646 Prague CTK in English 1427 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen Oct 19 (CTK correspondent) -- The World Peace Congress ended here today with an urgent call for a halt to feverish nuclear armament on the earth, prevention of its spreading to space and liquidation of all nuclear weapons.

The five-day event was attended by more than 3,000 activists from 136 countries of all continents. The delegation of the Czechoslovak peace movement was headed by Deputy Chairman of the National Front Tomas Travnicek.

Already during the sessions, many of the participants signed an appeal submitted by the delegates of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania that all nuclear weapons tests be immediately halted as the first measure and that "Star Wars" be prevented. This Copenhagen appeal, overwhelmingly supported by the Congress participants, is being addressed by the countries known as the Delhi Six not only to politicians but also the broad public and the peace movement of the world, in an effort to increase pressure on those who bear main responsibility for the fate of mankind.

During the final session today, Valentin Luco of Argentina summed up the results of the discussion in the seven groups on various aspects of the preservation of peace, such as disarmament, confidence, justice, human needs and human rights. He stressed their topical nature at the present time and the possibility to achieve harmony among them. for this it is necessary to further intensify the effort of all peace forces in the pursuit of their aim.

Ida Harslo [words indistinct] of Denmark informed of conclusions from discussions in eight panels concerned with the removal of nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction, a nuclear test ban, disarmament, the danger of militarization of space, creation of zones without nuclear weapons, security and cooperation in Europe as well as peaceful solution of regional conflicts and dissolution of military blocs. She stressed that the discussion had shown the urgent need to solve these acute problems without delay and to combine the effort of the broad spectrum of the peace movement for the struggle to enforce its demands and aims. The discussion also provided participants with new impulses how to intensify the activity of the peace movement and make it more efficient.

Brian Pryce of Britain, who informed the congress participants of the results of discussions in the more than 300-strong group of trade unionists from 70 countries, pointed out that although the results of the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan were not as the peace movement had expected, the peace forces were not losing hope for progress. The meeting clearly showed who obstructs disarmament and what must be fought against. This is why the main demand of trade unionists, linking the struggle for social rights with the struggle for peace, is to halt nuclear tests and preparations of "star wars".

Also other speakers, who reported on the activities of the youth and women's centres at the congress, underlined the urgent demand of the two groups for a halt to the arms race and release of resources, tied by armament, for the solution of social and economic problems.

Krzysztof Ostrowski, director of the U.N. Secretariat for the International Year of Peace, underlined at the final session the importance of international peace cooperation among government organizations and non-government groups and individuals. U.N. Under-Secretary-General Vyacheslav Ustinov presented to the congress participants and organizers a letter of thanks from the U.N. Secretary-General for holding this massive action in the internatinal year of peace, action which gave the peace movement new impulses and strength for further struggle.

President of the world congress of peace forces Hermond Lannung said that the gathering had fulfilled the expectations of the peace public. Its participants are departing with new ideas, proposals and impulses for the further activity of the peace movement, which must be further strengthened and united.

Hermond Lannung underlined the frank discussion and exchange of views which avoided no subjects. He strongly condemned the attempts of certain political parties, organizations, individuals and bourgeois press in the West to discredit the congress. However, the evident unity and solidarity of the participants was a cogent reply to these futile attempts. Hermond Lannung again called for unity of the peace movement which, despite its broad and diversified basis pursues the common aim. We shall be successful and achieve disarmament only in joint endeavour, he stated.

The Copenhagen appeal, made by the participants in the world peace Congress from Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania to the world public, reads: "To halt the nuclear arms race on earth and to prevent it in outer space, to eliminate all nuclear weapons, we demand as urgent practical steps: -- Stop all nuclear weapons tests immediately! No to star wars!"

The demands and aims of the world peace movement were supported today by a huge international rally in the centre of Copenhagen.

Despite heavy rain, thousands of inhabitants of the Danish capital came to join the congress delegates at the meeting.

Some facts and figures on the congress were given at a final press conference. It was noted that the more than 3,000 participants included 2,468 delegates, over 250 journalists and some 500 activists who helped organize the meeting.

The congress received many letters and messages of greetings, e.g. from the U.N. secretary-general, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and American Senator Edward Kennedy.

In addition to the Copenhagen appeal signed by most of the participants already during the congress, more than 2,800 signatures were also collected under the Japanese appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki for the prevention of nuclear war. The peace movement will further distribute the appeals for signature to the whole world.

PARTY AUDITING COMMISSION HEAD ON CURRENT TASKS

AU122134 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, in the series "Strategic Line: Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development": No Diminishing of the Demands on Personal Responsibility" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpts] /The extent and quality of tasks set by the 17th congress increase the considerable demands set on the work of party, state, economic and social agencies and organizations. The essential prerequisite for successful progress toward the goals of the eighth quinquennium is to know how to make practical use of all that has proved viable, that has asserted itself, and is benefiting society. On the other hand, we must rid life of all that impairs the results of working collectives and is justly criticized by the public. The demand to link the fulfillment of exacting tasks with new thinking and new approaches to ensuring the party's economic policy is becoming increasingly urgent./

To overcome established ideas on the firms and methods of work, which time and developments have made obsolete, does not in the least /mean to deny the continuity of our social development. The basic principles of socialism have proven themselves; they were, are, and will continue to be valid. At present we are primarily concerned with gradually replacing the management mechanism used during extensive development with one that corresponds to conditions of improving our national economy./ Regrettably, we have not yet succeeded in unambiguously orienting all our ministries, general managements, and the enterprise sphere toward activities that would yield the best possible quality and efficiency with a minimum of costs and with full respect for all social interests and needs. [passage omitted]

/This is the reason why our party, state, economic, and social organizations must remove the causes of shortcomings, why they must develop the working people's initiative further, and why they must rely on the working people's activity when coping with the difficulties in production and management. The opportunity for this is provided by the current annual membership meetings and the conferences of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH)./

The party's demand for accelerated economic development expresses the objective interests of the socialist society and fully corresponds to the people's wishes. However, conflicting with this are various kinds of stereotypical thinking and acting among certain management staff of ministries and other central agencies, as well as among middle managers, in both enterprises and plants. [passage omitted] But the upsurge of production forces on a qualitatively different level that the congress demands from us is unthinkable without our overcoming old styles and methods of work.

This /immensely complicated struggle will not lack clashes in all places, clashes with expressions of indifference, incompetence, irresponsibility, laggardness, and waste. It will not be without conflicts with people (wherever they work) who can no longer cope, or do not know how to cope, all the more so if they do not want to cope -- people who even violate party statutes or the laws of the socialist state./ Under present conditions only those who do not hide behind the authority of socialism but, on the contrary, who create this authority by their work can fulfill their mission in executive positions. [passage omitted]

To understand the times, and the duties following from them, means to assess the situation boldly and realistically -- not to see things rosier than they are, and not to succumb to hopelessness in the belief that the goals cannot be reached. It means to get rid of methods and styles of work that are not proving their worth, and to master approaches that help a person accomplish the tasks for which he is responsible.

/The strategic goals of the party policy are binding and firm. What does and must change are the means for achieving these goals more rapidly, and in a better and more rational manner./ [passage omitted]

/The basis of all success in every working place is, now as always, strict working discipline, good organization and management, exacting control checks, and the implementation of personal responsibility./

Were we to appraise a ministry on the basis of its fulfillment of mere bulk indexes, and not of the qualitative indexes of the plan, the ministry easily could start looking for ways to further amend the plan, to hide its reserves, to defend and push through lower tasks. Life tells us that this is so. [passage omitted]

Thus one must not become lax for a single moment, in the effort to lastingly and energetically improve management and organizational work on all levels. We all must realize anew /that it is unthinkable and impossible to build a socialist society except as a collective feat. Obviously, this feat must show a crystallized measure of personal responsibility./

In the process of unifying and mobilizing forces and means, a party organization has an indispensable mission, regardless of whether it operates in a plant, enterprise, general management, or ministry. At present the main thing is that it should objectively assess, in its all-round activities, the degree of personal responsibility with which this or that person carries out the party's economic policy, and the results he achieves in this. [passage omitted]

Today it is particularly important and necessary that every working person grasp, and consider it his own concern, that the fulfillment of this year's plan -- and meeting debts where they still exist -- as well as a good preparation for 1987 fully depend on his working creativity./ We all should deeply master the simple truth that the better we work today, the better we will live tomorrow. We consider nobody a mere uninvolved onlooker in this. Every honest citizen and conscientious worker is our ally. That is why we want the broad strata of people to speak out about the way the party's policy is being carried out, and why we want them to put their shoulder to the wheel, in the interests of the happy future of our fatherland.

GOVERNMENT, SED APPROVE USSR REYKJAVIK STANCE

LD221549 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Berliln, 22 Oct (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers view the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik as an important political event that carries extraordinary weight in the struggle against the arms race, and for the banning and removal of nuclear weapons. They pay tribute to the constructive and bold approach of the USSR to the discussion of the vital interests of mankind, and state that the GDR fully and wholly supports this responsible position of the USSR.

The meeting in Reykjavik has made clear to all the world that concrete agreements on the comprehensive reduction of nuclear weapons and on the nonmilitarization of space as proposed by the Soviet Union is possible. This concerns the radical reduction of strategic offensive weapons, the removal of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe with the simultaneous reduction of such missiles in Asia, the freezing of missiles within range less that 1,000 km as well as strict adherence to the requirements of the ABM Treaty, and a complete ban on nuclear explosions. Thus the danger of a nuclear inferno could be clearly reduced in this decade; thus it could be completely banned in this century. The Soviet proposals take account of the principle of equality and equal security as well as of the security interests of the two sides concerned, of those of their allies and of the hopes and wishes of all states and peoples.

Unfortunately the proposals of the Soviet Union did not receive the necessary response in Reykjavik. A historic chance was wasted because the U.S. Administration refused to give up its star wars program, adhere to and strengthen the ABM Treaty, and thus give up its striving for military superiority.

No one can understand why the arms race first has to be extended into space if the reality exists of removing nuclear weapons on earth by reciprocal agreements and strict verification. Not SDI but effective disarmament is life's protection and shield.

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers note that a new stage has now started in the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear inferno. It calls for more comprehensive efforts aimed at reducing nuclear confrontation and achieving normal relations between states.

It is now more important than ever to ensure a fundamental solution to the problems of war and peace with all forces of reason and realism. There is no other path.

Political dialogue, contacts, and negotiations must be intensified so that everything that was taking shape in Reykjavik becomes a reality now. The desire of the peoples and states must be expressed even more energetically in order to pave the way for reason. The conscience of the world must and shall determine world development.

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR State Council, and the Council of Ministers state that, alongside its allies and together with all peace-loving forces, the GDR will, as before, actively contribute to ensure that the present generation will be able to confidently go about its peaceful work without fear of nuclear war.

AGREEMENT WITH SPD ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS-FREE ZONE

LD212118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1250 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, 21 Oct (ADN) -- Principles for a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe worked out by a joint SED and SPD working party were revealed to the public in Bonn today by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Egon Bahr, chairman of the Disarmament and Arms Control Subcommittee in the FRG Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium, at an international press conference.

A joint communique published on the same day says that the principles were adopted earlier by the SED Central Committee Politburo on the recommendation of Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and by the SPD Presidium on the recommendation of party Chairman Willy Brandt and leader of the Bundestag group Hans-Jochen Vogel. The principles are based on a corresponding proposal by the Palme commission. They envisage the creation of, initially, a 150-km-wide nuclear weapons-free area on both sides of the border between NATO and the Warsaw Pact states on the territories of the FRG, the GDR, and the CSSR.

"This principles make clear what can be achieved as the result of government negotiations," the communique emphasizes. "This is an appeal to all governments in East and West that maintain armed forces in the planned corridor to start negotiations on the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free corridor at the earliest possible date. Such a corridor would supplement the negotiations in Geneva, specifically those on dismantling medium-range missiles, and create greater security for both sides." Particularly following the meeting in Reykjavik "stronger efforts and initiatives" were "necessary in order to use the positive starting points of the meeting to prevent an arms race in space and to end it on earth."

At the press conference, Hermann Axen described the principles as "a new and extraordinarily important political disarmament initiative" by the SED and the SPD. It has come about even though both parties stand on different political and ideological positions, work in states with differing social orders, and are reliable partners in their alliances on either side.

"There is nothing more important in our time," Hermann Axen said, "than to safeguard the survival of mankind and to actively support peace." The USSR's disarmament proposals have opened up a historic chance of freeing the whole world from nuclear weapons. The smaller and medium-sized states are also called upon to help the voice of reason and realism in world politics to break through. No more time must be wasted in central Europe in particular, where both alliance systems directly face one another and which is stuffed full with weapons systems of all kinds, particularly with nuclear weapons of various ranges. A military incident here would immediately have the most catastrophic consequences and would extinguish all life. That is why a war should never again be allowed to emanate from Europe, and from German soil in particular, but only peace. The GDR was and remains prepared to take concrete steps to safeguard peace with all who allow realism and reason to rule.

Hermann Axen pointed out that the GDR Government gave a positive response in 1983 to the Swedish proposal for a nuclear weapons-free corridor and had proposed that the Federal Government should also support this initiative. Sadly, the reaction so far has been negative.

As a result of the meeting between Erich Honecker and Willy Brandt in September 1985, a joint SED and SPD expert group was formed, the results of which have now been presented after six sessions in the form of the principles. This makes clear what might be achieved through negotiations between the governments of the GDR and the FRG, the CSSR, as well as other interested European states. With their joint initiative for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone, the SED and the SPD have shown that disarmament solutions are possible with reason, realism, and good will.

Egon Bahr said that the working party approved by Willy Brandt and Erich Honecker to discuss this subject was able to draw on the experiences of the talks on a chemical weapons-free zone. It quickly reached the conclusion not to work out a model for a treaty this time but principles that could serve as guidelines for the necessary government negotiations. Together with chemical weapons, tactical nuclear weapons are part of strategic doctrines and deployment planning on both sides.

Particularly in the wake of Reykjavik, the proposals point the way to a path, benefitting the European neighbors, which also eases the responsibility of the two superpowers. The corridor would have all the control mechanisms that already exist internationally. Over and above this the exchange of lists on weapons to be removed, permanent control points and, uniquely, in a formulated East-West initiative, spot-checks were laid down.

With the implementation of the corridor a step would be taken that would have important consequences for the structure of the armed forces on both sides. It is along the lines of the structural nonaggressive capability of armies demanded by the SPD and raises the security of both sides in a real way.

None of the differences between the SPD and the SED with regard to social systems and moral concepts are disappearing because of the principles. But they are being subordinated to the central interest in maintaining peace.

Many questions from the over 200 newsmen at the international press conference gave evidence of the great interest of the public in the new disarmament initiative of the two parties.

Hermann Axen described the initiative as highly topical and timely. The fact that particularly battlefield nuclear weapons and tactical nuclear weapons have been perfected multiplies the dangers. But, at the same time, the awareness of the European peoples that one must not stand idly by in view of the threat has grown.

Egon Bahr added that it became clear in Reykjavik what could be possible in the event of an agreement by the superpowers. At our level, he noted, we are showing what can be possible in the center of Europe. Hermann Axen pointed out that the idea of zones free of nuclear weapons is realistic. This is shown by the fact that such zones have already been agreed in treaties in Latin America and the South Pacific.

Under the conditions of the nuclear age, peaceful coexistence is not only the aim, but an objective necessity, Hermann Axen added. Egon Bahr picked up this thought and recalled the statement of the SPD that in a time of mutual assured destruction through nuclear weapons only common security or common annihilation remain. Both declarations have the policy of a security partnership as a consequence. The Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact want real disarmament, Bahr stressed. The real question is whether the West is also ready for this disarmament. Finally, Hermann Axen expressed conviction that the initiative of the two parties will be an important stimulus for the whole process of disarmament.

TRAVEL PERMITS PROCEDURE 'MORE GENEROUS'

DW221410 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1200 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The GDR is currently handling travel permits for people who want to visit their relatives in the FRG more generously. That was stated by the parliamentary state secretary in the Ministry of Intra-German Affairs, Henning, in an interview with the Daily FLENSBURGER TAGEBLATT. According to Hennig, even friendly families now have the opportunity of visiting each other. However, there is no legal claim to it, said Hennig.

ERICH HONECKER ARRIVES ON VISIT TO PRC

For XINHUA accounts of the visit to the PRC of Erich Honeceker see the International Affairs and Eastern Europe sections of the 21 October China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRC SENDS THANKS FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU211507 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The PRC party and state leadership has conveyed cordial thanks to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber; for the GDR congratulatory telegram on the 37th anniversary of the PRC. The message is signed by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress; and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council.

KURT HAGER RECEIVES PRC ACADEMY PRESIDENT

AU201248 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Hu Sheng, CPC Central Committee member and president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, for a talk on 14 October.

At the friendly meeting Kurt Hager briefed his guest on the implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions for strengthening socialism and peace. He discussed the SED's science policy, particularly the tasks of social sciences in implementing the central research plan of the Marxist-Leninist social sciences of the GDR in the 1986-90 period.

Both partners in the talks praised the successfully developing cooperation between the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the GDR Academy of Sciences.

The talk was attended by the members of the SED Central Committee Werner Scheler, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences; Otto Reinhold, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee; Werner Kalweit, vice president of the GDR Academy of Sciences and head of the social sciences research area; and Xing Fu Fan [name as published], charge d'affaires of the PRC Embassy in the GDR.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO MOZAMBIQUE

AU221234 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Oct 86 p 1

[Message of condolence from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, the Council of Ministers, and the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique -- dated 20 October]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

I received the information on the tragic death of the president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, our comrade and friend Samora Moises Machel, with great consternation.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the government, and the people of the GDR I express heartfelt sympathy on the severe bereavement to the Frelimo Party, the government, and the people of the friendly People's Republic of Mozambique.

With Samora Moises Machel the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican people lost a great son under whose outstanding leadership the armed struggle against colonial rule was started and brought to victory under great sacrifices.

As the first president of the Frelimo Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel achieved lasting merits in overcoming, step by step, the difficult colonial heritage left by imperialism and in building a new life. Samora Moises Machel was an outstanding representative of the national liberation movement of Africa and the Nonaligned Movement. He made a significant contribution to the struggle of the African peoples for peace and independence and against colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid.

For the GDR the death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel means the loss of a sincere friend and close fellow fighter who, through great personal work, contributed to developing and deepening the friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples.

Together with the Mozambican people the GDR is mourning for a passionate patriot of Mozambique and a tested internationalist. In accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation, the GDR will continue the path of the joint struggle for peace and social progress.

Samora Moises Machel will never be forgotten by our party and our people.

Erich Honecker

SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

HONECKER GREETS JOURNALISTS MEETING IN SOFIA

AU211257 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings message to the 10th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] in Sofia:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council I convey the best greetings to the 10th IOJ Congress.

The GDR appreciates the active work of the IOJ in the 40 years of its existence -- work for peace, cooperation, and understanding among the peoples -- its solidarity with all countries and social forces struggling for national independence and social progress.

The most important task of GDR policy is to safeguard peace for the present and future generations. A nuclear inferno would annihilate mankind. It is the highest political and moral obligation to prevent such a development. Following the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, the main thing now is to utilize the chance and work to ensure that the question of war or peace will be decided in favor of peace. Journalists can make contribution to ensuring that the world conscience will determine the world's development.

We regard the policy of dialogue and cooperation as the path to advance armament limitation and disarmament and to reduce tensions. With their deeds to strengthen the GDR, the citizens of our country stand for their responsibility for peac.

The GDR mass media feels committed to these lofty goals. It lets itself be guided by the tasks set by the 11th SED Congress to do everything for the well-being and the happiness of the people, for peace. Far beyond the borders of our country it supports a worldwide policy of coalition of reason and realism.

We are convinced that the journalists on all continents have a high responsibility to ensure that peace, disarmament, and security will become determining factors of international life at the threshhold to the next millenium. May new, strong impulses for that emanate from the 10th IOJ Congress and may the expectations thus be met that the democratic public places in the world organization of journalists.

WPC DELEGATES MEET GREEK, FRG FIGURES IN COPENHAGEN

AU210902 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Oct 86 p 5

[Jochen Preussler and Dr Jochen Reinert report: "Demand in Copenhagen: GDR Delegation Met Representatives From Greece and FRG"]

[Text] Cophenhagen -- The demand that the arms race on earth should be halted and that militarization of outer space should not be at all be permitted marked the discussion at the world congress in Internatinal Peace War in Copenhagen on October.

Connie von Praet, director at the Washington institute for security and cooperation in space, stated that only a peaceful exploitation of space would benefit mankind. She pleaded emphatically for Soviet-U.S. cooperation in this field. Soviet cosmonaut Dr Vladimir Aksionov responded by saying that the USSR vey much hopes for a resumption of that cooperation.

The White House's insistance on nuclear tests is an expression of the aspiration to military superiority, stated a group of 12 U.S. delegates. "We must note with regret that the fact that a comprehensive test ban was not concluded is the sole fault of our government", they underscored.

Spokesmen from Brazil, India, Japan and other countries cautioned that the worldwide peace movement must intensify its effort to bring about a genuine disarmament. Jeffrey Segall, member of the British section of the association "International Physicians for Preventing Nuclear War (PPNW), termed it a human right to insist on the termination of nuclear tests.

Delegation from the two countries reaffirmed the agreement between the peace movements of Greece and the GDR at a meeting in Copenhagen. Retired General George Koumanakos, vice president of the Movement for National Independence, International Peace and Disarmament of Greece, (KEADEA), as well as Prof Dr Alkis Argyriadis, president of the Greek Committee for Detente and Peace (EEDYE), stressed the need to redouble efforts, particularly after Reykjavik.

On Friday night the GDR delegation met with representatives of FRG peace organizations. At the cordial meeting Manfred Feist, member of the SED Central Committee, stated that last but not least whether the dangerous path to further rearmament or the party toward detente is trodden depends on the peace movement.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES HUNGARY'S JUDIT CSEHAK

AU221337 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 20 October Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received Judit Csehak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

At the friendly meeting the partners in the talk reaffirmed that in view of the further complicated situation, it is necessary to unite all forces of reason and realism in order to let peace triumph over war. They stressed the constructive role of the far-reaching proposals for disarmament on earth and for the prevention of the arms race in space that Mikhail Gorbachev submitted during the Reykjavik meeting. Now it is all the more necessary to utilize the change to bring about a change from confrontation to detente.

They agreed that the fraternal relations between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are successfully developing on the basis of the agreement reached at the highest level. In this connection, the "Long-term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Through to the Year 2000," signed by Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar, is of particular importance.

In the cultural and scientific field relations have also achieved a high level. The meeting of artists and scientists, the exchange of ensembles and exhibitions, the popularization of the best work of art and literature, the development of close partnership relations between bezirke and cities and between the associations of artists, cultural, artistic, and scientific institutions take a firm place in the intellectual-cultural life of both peoples.

Judith Csehak reported on the results achieved in implementing the resolutions of the 13th MSZMP Congress.

Werner Krolikowski briefed his guest on the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, with which the tested course of the unity of economic and social policy in the GDR is being continued. In this connection he particularly referred to the results and tasks in sociopolitical development.

Judit Csehak, who is participating in the ceremonies on the 175th birthday of Franz Liszt at the invitation of the GDR Council of Ministers, expressed the conviction that her stay in the GDR will contribute to further deepening the fraternal cooperation between both countries.

The meeting was attended by Friedhelm Grabe, deputy minister of culture. Also present was Istvan Roska, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR.

On the same day Csehak conducted friendly talks with Friedhelm Grabe, deputy minister of culture; Hans-Joachin Boehme, minister of university and technical school affairs; Ludwig Mecklinger, minister of health; and with Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

COMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

AU201107 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 15 October in Berlin, Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of post and telecommunications, discussed questions of mutual communications, scientific-technological cooperation, and the assistance in vocational basic and advanced training of staff members of the Afghan post and telecommunications sector with Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, minister of communications of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

On the same day a government agreement on cooperation between both countries in the post and telecommunications sector was signed. The document contains stipulations on the further development of the mutual post and telecommunications and the assistance in developing the news sector in both countries.

Abdul Wahed Baba Jan [spelling as published], ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the GDR, participated in the signing ceremony.

WRITERS ASSOCIATION SENDS LETTER TO GORBACHEV

AU201526 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR Writers Association has sent the following letter to Mikhail Gorbachev, CSPU Central Committee general secretary:

Dear Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev!

We feel committed to wholeheartedly thank you for the content and form of your appearance in Reykjavik and also for the way in which you informed the public on vital developments. You represented the basic position of humanity and you did it in a way marked by humanity and understanding for people. You supported the socialist point of view consistently and with clear logic. We feel fully a part in your actions and want to reaffirm that in the GDR authors, you have responsible fellow fighters for peace. Dear Comrade Gorbachev, in your work you can rely on our work.

On behalf of the Presidium of the Writers Association Hermann Kant, president.

MINISTER WRITES ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AU190500 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 16 Oct 86 p 5

[Article by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management: "Our Economic and Social Policy Includes Fashioning the Environment"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] There are two most closely interlinked objectives at which environmental policy in our country is aimed: to improve the working and living conditions of people and to enhance the growth of the national economy with rising efficiency.

Hence, environmental policy under socialism is not self-preserving, is not an end in itself. Nor is it limited to environmental protection regardless of how important this task is today on a national and international level. [passage omitted]

In view of the further exacerbating course of confrontation and the arms drive of influential circles of the United States and NATO, our environmental policy is more closely than ever linked with the policy for securing peace, reducing the danger of war, and eliminating the danger of a nuclear inferno, with the establishment of an international security system.

This now is the most important thing for the preservation and protection of human life and its natural environment. After all, all national and international efforts to emphatically improve environmental conditions are only meaningful if a nuclear war, regardless of whether it springs from the earth or from space, is prevented and if a security system is set up. [passage omitted]

Because of its multifaceted role in the social reproduction process, water is of decisive importance among natural resources. It cannot be augmented, but it possesses the capacity of being recyclable and, hence, can be used several times over.

The task has been set for the 1986-90 5-year plan of safeguarding the growing requirements for potable water of the populace, requirements that are to increase by 15-16 percent in keeping with quality requirements and steadily under all conditions. The further increase in industrial output must be achieved with unchanged quantities of water. [passage omitted]

The 11th SED Congress has also adopted the rational employment of power sources and the reduction in specific power consumption in all sectors of the national economy as the main source for meeting the growing demand for power in the interest of environmental protection. The target is in 1990 to employ less power, equivalent to 80 million tons of brown coal, than would be necessary on the basis of the technological standards of 1985. Even under the past 5-year plan, savings of primary energy for power generation purposes have considerably reduced sulfur dioxide emissions in heating and power heating plants. [passage omitted]

The measures for the protection of the fauna and flora are comprehensive. The legal basis for this was created in the 1954 law for the protection of nature.

The 773 nature preserves, covering an area of 105,000 hectares, and the 403 scenic preserves extending over 1,964,000 hectares, that is, 18 percent of the GDR's territory, serve the purpose of preserving naturally unique and attractive areas with wild living species of animals and plants. On some 7,000 hectares they are being left in a virgin state.

The provision for the protection of species that went into effect in 1984 defines the classification of threatened plants and animals into four groups and on this basis stipulates very purposeful and differentiated measures for their protection. As a result, 856 species of animals and 136 species of plants are now being protected. [passage omitted]

Cooperation Across Country Borders [subhead]

The GDR regards international cooperation for solving environmental policy tasks as necessary.

The economic summit conference of the CEMA countries in June 1984 made the rational exploitation and protection of nature one of the six main directions of scientific-technical cooperation until 2000. As early as the beginning of the 1970's the GDR has actively worked on the 160 themes of the program for the protection of nature adopted by CEMA. Most closely connected with all this is the bilateral cooperation with the USSR and other states of the socialist community.

For decades the direct and very close cooperation concerning border waters, from planning and balancing water supplies to the servicing of water bodies, their protection and control, and flood forecasting and fighting has been organized successfully on the basis of government agreements with our two neighboring states, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR.

Since 1981 joint measures to reduce air pollution for the protection of forests on both sides of the state border between the GDR and the CSSR have been organized in keeping with a government agreement on forestry and agriculture, the power industry, and in the sphere of science and technology as well as in environmental surveillance.

It is the declared and actively pursued policy of our socialist state, in agreement of the Helsinki Final Act, to fashion mutually advantageous environmental policy relations within the framework of the United Nations and of its organizations, the United Nations Environmental Program, UNESCO, and the world Meteorological Organization, the ECE, and also on a bilateral basis with nonsocialist European states in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The bilateral relations with Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Austria, and Norway have been and still are being developed in a multifaceted manner. They have also successfully developed with the FRG and the Berlin (West) Senat. They extend from the meetings of politicians to exchanges of scientific-technical experiences among sciences and specialists and to agreed upon projects, the protection of bodies of water on rivers that flow across the borders, and flood protection.

BRIEFS

TRAINING AID FOR MOZAMBIQUE -- A protocol for cooperation between the GDR and Mozambique in vocational training was signed in Maputo today. It provides for the training of skilled workers for Mozambique in the spheres of the construction industry and metallurgy and the qualification of Mozambican cadres in the GDR over the next 4 years. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 18 Oct 86 LD]

MARJAI RETURNS FROM TRADE TALKS IN FRG

AU211430 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Oct 86 p 5

[MTI report: "Jozsef Marjai's Talks in the FRG"]

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has opened the Hungarian Days in Hannover, FRG, and held talks with Martin Bangemann, West German minister for economics. During the talks the two sides exchanged views on the questions of world economy, international trade, and finance. They reviewed the situation of bilateral economic cooperation between Hungary and the FRG and examined the tasks concerning the development of relations.

Jozsef Marjai held talks with Berhard Vogel, prime minister of Rhineland-Palatinate, and with Ernst Albrecht, prime minister of Lower Saxony.

Istvan Horvath, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, was also present at the talks.

The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers discussed with Ernst Albrecht and leaders of other states, as well as with representatives of the city of Hannover and various enterprises the questions of further developing relations between enterprises of Hungary and Lower Saxony. In the building of the government of the land of Lower Saxony Jozsef Marjai gave a lecture to enterprise managers on the economic situation of Hungary and on developing concepts. The lecture was followed by a general debate on the new forms of practical cooperation.

Jozsef Marjai has returned to Budapest.

LAZAR RECEIVES NICARAGUAN MINISTER 21 OCT

LD212232 Budapest MTI in English 1759 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tuesday met Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan minister of foreign cooperation and member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. Also present at the cordial, friendly discussion were Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege, and Lizandro Chavez Alfaroi, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to Hungary.

UK TRADE MINISTER CLARK CONCLUDES VISIT

AU221201 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Oct 86 p 5

[MTI report: "Hungarian-British Economic Talks"]

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, Alan Clark, British secretary of state for trade and industry, paid a visit to Budapest between 16 and 18 October.

The British secretary was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and by Deputy Premiers Lajos Faluvegi and Josef Marjai. He also held talks with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi, and Peter Veress. [paragraph continues]

The talks were attended by Leonard Appleyard, British ambassador in Budapest. The parties discussed developments in Hungarian-British political and economic relations. They agreed that the high-level and mutual visits of last year made a significant contribution to the development of relations between the two countries. The British secretary and his Hungarian partners evaluated positively that trade between the two countries increased more than 1.5 times in the past 3 years, including an almost two-fold increase in Hungarian exports. They concluded, however, that there are more possibilities for expanding economic relations. They foresee prospects for doing so by increasing intercompany relations in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries mining, vehicle production, electronics, computer technology, and developing energy efficient equipment and technologies. In addition to this, economic relations can improve by expanding cooperation on third markets and by increasing the number of joint companies to be established in Hungary using British capital.

The British secretary has left Budapest.

LAZAR, FINLAND'S VAYRYNEN HOLD 'CORDIAL' TALKS

LD211523 Budapest MTI in English 1120 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- As reported, Tuesday morning Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met in Budapest's parliament Paavo Vayrynen, foreign minister of the Republic of Finland, currently on an official visit in Hungary. The parties to the talks, held in a cordial atmosphere, described the Hungarian-Finnish relations as of special quality and exemplary of cooperation between countries with different social systems. Both states have the intention to maintain and continue to improve these ties. Further opportunities for the expansion of cooperation are on hand mainly in the economic sphere.

Discussing major international issues, the parties agreed on the need to make further efforts towards disarmament agreements, and took an identical position also on the Soviet-American dialogue and the continuation of East-West relations.

The meeting was attended by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs.

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also met the Finnish foreign minister in the parliament.

In the morning Paavo Vayrynen attended a foundation stone laying ceremony at the new Finnish Embassy building in Budapest. He conveyed the greetings of the Finnish state and called the event a new milestone in bilateral links. Besides developing official contacts, there are more and more opportunities for braod strata of the two peoples to get a better knowledge of each other. The partner town movement, the Finnish friendship circles in Hungary and the Finnish-Hungarian friendship society in Finland are equally fine examples of successful cooperation which have by now come to encompass all fields of public life.

Kadar Receives Vayrynen

LD230402 Budapest MTI in English 1858 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Wednesday met Paavo Vayrynen, chairman of the Finnish Centre Party and foreign minister of the Republic of Finland.

At the cordial meeting the sides discussed international issues, and particularly the aftermath of the Reykjavik meeting. They took a stand for furthering the Helsinki process, and the necessity of reducing the armaments race.

The sides reviewed the traditionally good bilateral relations, and possibilities to further develop cooperation.

Present at the meeting were Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Matti Kahilvoto, head of the Political Main Department of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, and Arpad Hargita, Hungarian ambassador to Finland, and Arto Mansala, Finnish ambassador to Hungary.

During the day, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, also held talks with Paavo Vayrynen.

PCP'S CUNHAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT, MEETS SZUROS

LD212120 Budapest MTI in English 1843 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, arrived in Budapest Tuesday on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. Alvaro Cunhal is accompanied by Domingos Lopes, alternate member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committe and deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department. The party was met at Ferihegy Airport by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

Kadar Receives Cunhal

LD230406 Budapest MTI in English 1856 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, Wednesday held talks with Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, who is currently visiting Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

At the cordial and comradely meeting views were exchanged on major issues of the international communist and working class movement, and international life. The leaders of the two parties reconfirmed their commitment to an active stand for strengthening the cooperation of the international communist movement and all peace-loving, anti-imperialist, progressive forces. They welcomed the peoples, parties and movements which carry out a heroic battle in various parts of the world for national independence, freedom and for social progress, and gave an assurance of solidarity.

In connection with the Reykjavik meeting the sides appreciated the constructive and major Soviet proposals which provide a realistic and reciprocally acceptable opportunity for agreement that would promote major progress in the field of nuclear disarmament.

The sides pointed out that responsibility for obstructing agreements, and for the possible deterioration of the international climate, falls to the imperialist policy which strives to attain military superiority. They noted that further efforts are needed to check the armaments race and to promote nuclear disarmament.

The sides stated that the all-European dialogue carried out in the framework of the Helsinki process by the participating states to reduce tension and mistrust, and to extend reciprocally advantageous cooperation, has particular importance from the point of view of international peace and security. They stressed the importance of the successful completion of the Stockholm conference, and voiced the hope that the follow-up conference scheduled to begin in Vienna in early November will successfully contribute to extending detente to further areas.

Janos Kadar and Alvaro Cunhal gave briefs on their parties, and the timely tasks facing them. They highly appreciated the traditional and developing comradely relations between the HSWP and the Portuguese Communist Party, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and internationalism. They voiced their conviction that further strengthening cooperation between the two parties will serve the interests of the two countries, the Hungarian and the Portuguese peoples, and the common cause of international peace and security.

On behalf of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, Alvaro Cunhal invited a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party for a visit to Portugal.

Also present at the meeting were Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, and Domingos Lopes, alternate member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee and deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department.

Following the meeting, Janos Kadar hosted a dinner in honour of Alvaro Cunhal. Present were Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee, Istvan Horvath and Matyas Szuros, secretaries of the Central Committee, Geza Kotai, and Domingos Lopes.

ROMANIAN SUPREME COURT DELEGATION VISITS

AU171925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest AGERPRES 17/10/1986 -- A delegation of the Supreme Court of Romania led by its president Ion Salajan paid a visit to the Hungarian People's Republic upon the invitation of the president of the Supreme Court in the neighbor country, Jeno Szilbereky. The delegation were received by Vice-President of the Presidential Council Rezso Trautmann, Minister of Justice Imre Markoja and Chief Public Prosecutor Karoly Szijarto.

During the talks experience was exchanged on the activity and possibilities of developing cooperation between the two supreme courts.

MSZMP'S MATYAS SZUROS DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

LD191333 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, has departed for Moscow. Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador to Hungary, was at Ferihegy airport to see him off.

POLICE QUESTION SIGNATORIES OF BUDAPEST APPEAL

AU221525 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 22 (AFP) -- Several Polish signatories of the joint appeal for democracy issued Sunday by political oppositionists in four East European countries have been interrogated and warned by police, oppositionist circles said here Wednesday.

Those questioned were said to have included Jacek Kuron, head of the dissolved Social Self-defence Committee (KOR), and a militant of the independent trade union Solidarity, Jacek Szymanderski. They were held for two hours at Warsaw's police headquarters and "warned" against the continuation of "illegal activities," the sources said.

Mr Szymanderski was told by police that the appeal, marking the 30th anniversary of the Budapest uprising and calling for democratisation of the East European countries, was contrary to "national entente and the interests of People's Poland," according to the sources.

The appeal, unprecedented in the history of postwar Eastern Europe, was signed by 118 oppositionist; Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, and Poland, the last-named contributing 28 signatures.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES AUSTRIA'S KIRCHSCHLAEGER

LD211410 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 21 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received today Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the former president of Austria.

Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger visited Poland to receive the Doctor Honoris Causa title awarded to him by the Maria Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin.

ORZECHOWSKI ARRIVES IN AUSTRALIA, MEETS HAYDEN

LD230654 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Canberra, Oct. 22 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived here today for an official visit.

At Canberra airport Minister Orzechowski was greeted by his Australian counterpart William Hayden. During his stop-over in Sydney Minister Orzechowski was welcomed by representatives of the local Polonia. [Polish community]

Also today, the two foreign ministers held official talks. They reviewed and assessed the state of bilateral relations from the point of view of their further development. They pointed to the value of political dialogue and cooperation, also on the international forum, and stressed the will to increase economic exchange and the need for a more intensified development of cultural contacts.

Referring to the recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, the two stated that though it had not produced solutions expected by the international community, it had helped clarify stands on nuclear arms limitation and bring them closer together, except the SDI programme. The ministers expressed a conviction that the meeting in Reykjavik should open up the road for further talks aiming to seek a solution to the most significant problem at present, a peaceful future of the world, that is. In this context they refeferred to the CSCE experience and the proposal on security and cooperation in the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean, put forward by Mikhail Gorbahev in Vladivostok in July this year.

Minister William Hayden gave a dinner tonight in minister Orzechowski's honour. While stressing the Polonia's contribution to the development of Australia, minister Hayden expressed a conviction that despite the huge distance between the two states, Australia and Poland were linked by many ties and by either common or convergent interests, the most significant of which is the overriding one -- the protection of mankind against the threat of war.

Minister Orzechowski recalled Polish-Australian historical ties citing examples of pawel Edmund Strzelecki and Bronislaw Malinowski. He also referred to the experiences of Polish and Australian soldiers fighting wide by side on the fronts of World War Two and pointed to good bilateral cooperation at present.

DAILY EXAMINES POSSIBLE LIFTING OF U.S. SANCTIONS

AU211354 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Oct 86 p 7

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski article: "Sanctions and Other Fiascoes"]

[Excerpts] Reports from Washington assure us that "For a good many days now, a plan for lifting the sanction that were imposed on relations between the United States and Poland in 1981 has been lying on Secretary of State George Shult' desk.." Polish-language radio stations that broadcast propagands news reports from across the ocean for the purpose of exercising an "Appropriate" influence on Polish public opinion have, above all, been vying with each other to provide assurances of the imminence of such a move.

The November "Month of Polish-American Heritage" announced by President Ronald Reagan is to provide an opportunity for the stick, one of those instruments of Washington policy, to be laid down. Speaking about the Polish-American heritage, the President said: "It has earned distinction by its contribution to the creation of a great America."

Hypocrisy has once again been introduced into the propaganda of the choice between the carrot and the stick! What we do not know is whether the sticko really has been laid down or whether a smaller one will just be wielded in its place? Will we be offered the entire carrot or just a piece of it? Leaving aside the question of the exact dimensions of the carrot and the stick, what we do know for certain is that this change in Washington's position has resulted from the fiasco in which the policy of sanctions and differentiating between socialist states has ended. [passage omitted]

Contrary to Washington's expectations, Poland never found itself isolated politically. The moderate tone of the statements that were made at the time and the talks that were held with France, Italy, the FRG, and even Great Britain soon after 1981 attest to this. Economic sanctions never suited the interests nor the objectives of the governments of these states. [paragraph continues]

For the majority of states we were and still are partners worthy of engaging in cooperation with on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and interests. We are European neighbors in dialogues on coexistence and complementary partners in economic cooperation. Today, trade with these countries could be greater if we could offer a wider range of goods for export.

Perhaps the fairest assessment of the dubious benefits produced by American sanctions has come from George Blazyka (a professor at the London School of Economics). Writing in the February 1984 edition of the monthly THE WORLD TODAY, he says: "It is not completely clear whether those who lost most as a result of these actions (sanctions and Western Europe's temporary submission to the United States -- author's note) were not the Poles but those who initiated the actions."

It is difficult to have any doubt about this in Poland. The United States has lost most. Its neoglobalism and its anticommunism have led it into an anti-Polish blind alley.

There is little doubt that Washington is aware of this situation. The two things attest to this. First, some sanctions, although not the most important ones, have been gradually lifted and attempts have been made to find a pretext for removing the most burdensome restrictions. Second, after a period of 5 years, Washington must have realized that pressure and blackmail can only fail.

However, to leave this blind alley or to shift from the stick to the carrot, Washington would like to have a suitable alibi. What sort of alibi? For example, a Polish-American Heritage Month. Or, let us say, a positive assessment of certain decisions taken by the Polish Government, such as the decision to release all noncriminal prisoners, which for us is an expression of stabilization and the expansion of national accord. Or, the statements made by the president of the American Polonia Congress, Alaojze Maszewski, who has said that the maintenance of sanctions is damaging to relations between the American Polish community and their country of origin, or the views expressed by a great many congressmen who are seeking the support of this community in the November elections. But this is too little. An alibi from Poland itself would be most useful. Members of what was the Solidarity right wing are always ready to provide such an alibi, as they are now engaged in finding other forms and methods of activity.

At one time Washington relied on their support for sanctions and would quote their statements in support of its actions. Thus, they were willing to voice approval of Reagan's policy of force and restrictions.

There were also others who, when the burden of American restrictions weighted heavily on our country, provided the Washington administration with a Polish alibi by maintaining a stance of haughty silence. And today, when world opinion can see the fiasco in which the anti-Polish economic and political operation has ended, when the American administration is seeking a way out of the blind alley, the very same people, who have served Washington well in providing motives, would be prepared to express support for American moves toward Poland once again. But this time they would do so in accordance with the scenario contained in the plan lying on the U.S. secretary of state's desk. Both these "alibis" are false.

Yet there is no need to seek false alibis in relations between states. Poland has, through the words of its official representatives, always said and continues to say today that it is for the full normalization of relations with the government of the United States and the expansion of those relations on the basis of respect for sovereignty, equality, and mutual advantage. We believe that the plan for lifting sanctions lying on secretary of State George Shultz' desk should have and should only have a basis of this kind.

WARSAW TV REPORTS 21 OCT MEETING OF PZPR CC

LD212153 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo today discussed steps aimed at deepening the process of national accord, and ways of enriching the structure of socialist democracy. In particular, it closely studied a report on the state of consultations and work concerning the Social Consultative Council at the office of the chairman of the State Council, and civic consultative conventions at voivodship peoples councils, voivodship socioeconomic councils, and the office of the spokesman for civic rights. A draft long-term outline plan of the work of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee was examined, and proposed topics for plenary meetings of the Central Committee were presented.

The Politburo heard a report on the course and results of official visits of friendship to our country by Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov and Premier Zbigniew Messner to the GDR.

DAILY EXAMINES SOLIDARITY'S 'DESTRUCTIVE' ACTIVITY

AU201338 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Oct 86 p 5

[Jerzy Lobman article: "Destruction and Isolation"]

[Text] In many respects, the so-called underground structures formed with a considerable delay after the proclamation of martial law remain what they were before it. Incapable of working out a real program of action, they have restricted themselves to negation, destruction, and making their presence known by trying to prevent normal life in the country. Only their objective possibilities have changed, but not their desire. That is what this self-styled "political" movement was all about.

On 22 April 1982, over 4 months after 13 December, the so-called Provisional Coordinating Committee was formed. It commenced its activity with threatening the authorities and frightening society. It said in its first communique on 22 April: "We declare that in the event of the dissolution of Solidarity, we will not refrain from calling for a general strike and an active defense of work places." The "union" was not yet dissolved. Besides, it is difficult to understand what work places would have had to be defended in the case of its dissolution. It is difficult to interpret these words as anything other than a threat of civil war. How real this threat was is another matter. The point is the attitude of the authors of these curious appeals.

At the same time, in order to encourage as many naive people as possible to take part in this adventurism, it was announced that the authorities are seeking ways of collectivizing rural life and "destroying the independence of the church." Today, from a distance of several years, one can see how much these warnings were worth. But at the time, some excited minds could have taken them seriously. And that is what the gentlemen of the "opposition" were after, and still are.

The concept of a general strike was applied with urgency. Following the Sejm resolution which dissolved all trade unions and permitted the emergence of a new "underground," it was arrogantly declared that "the union exists because that is the will of its members" and a general strike was announced for spring 1983. This announcement was made on 20 October, in other words almost 6 months before the day of action. [paragraph continues]

The period in between was meant to be filled with many operations, including an 8-hour strike on 10 November. "Weakening the bodies of authority is an important part of strike preparations," it was said.

One should recall the conditions under which all this was taking place, what the economy was like and what the market situation was. The "underground" was only involved in one thing -- preparing further adventurism in the same style as the one forced upon the authorities by the introduction of martial law.

This was not accompanied by any positive steps. A boycott on all official organizations was declared. Cooperation with the new trade unions and workers councils was refused, and the Sejm and people's council elections and all festivities were boycotted. "No" was said to everything. What is more, whenever the authorities displayed goodwill by means of successive amnesties and a gradual relaxation of the rigors of martial law, this was played down and new "conditions" constantly demanded. According to the "underground," the lifting, preceded by the suspension, of martial law was an "insignificant act" because all the enormous work of the Sejm during martial law had not been annulled. According to these few "no gentlemen," the entire life of the country should have been moved back to the state it was in when they were sowing confusion and disaster. Neither did they wish to view the amnesties as successive acts of grace. They regarded them as something that was "owed" to them.

Still there was nothing but warnings of strikes, announcements of placard and leaflet operations, and various kinds of dishonest "analyses" and disinformation meant to fill people with doubt and draw them away from hard work, the only kind of work capable of heaving the country out of the mess into which these gentlemen had thrown it, and the kind of work which did gradually do so.

Let me give just one example. In the May 1985 "exports' report" on post-December economic policy, one can read that "the economy is being injected with money that has no backing, money from wages paid for work which fails to supply either goods or services to the market." The authors had in mind, among other things, production for defense and export purposes. They asked whether one could or should stop these spheres of production. They also asked: Who had caused not so long ago the pumping of hundreds of billions of zlotys into the economy and at the same time cut back production because of the consequent shortage of budgetary funds?

This type of attitude -- a constant combination of destructive activity with cynical and impertinent explanations for it -- repelled society from the authors of this activity. This can even be seen in their documents. When they started their underground activity they were arrogant and sure of themselves. We read in their statement of 22 April 1982: "In order to make the government recognize the need to negotiate with the authorities of Solidarity headed by Lech Walesa, we have decided on all forms of action, any form of pressure." "Resistance actions," it was repeated on 20 October, "will reveal the authorities' complete isolation." But when people saw through this pedantry and did not render their support for the "actions" planned for 20 October, a statement appeared saying that the "course of events has placed a question mark over the tactics employed by the union so far". The "protest actions" planned for November were called off, and various kinds of activity was "cancelled" and "postponed" with increasing frequency and for the most varied reasons.

Still on the threshold of June and July 1985, the "underground" no longer proclaimed a general strike, nor a 1-day strike, but a 1-hour strike because of the rise in meat prices. But even after this they were forced to concede: "The union's latest action against the drop in the standard of living has not achieved effective results. One can say that there was a lack of mass response to the call for a 1-hour strike."

The adventurist and destructive activity of the underground has led it where it is today. It has stopped being a significant element not only of great politics, but of the entire life of the country.

This development led to yet another phenomenon. In order to place this topic in an international context, the following statement was made on 28 July 1982: "We expect the underground movement to become an additional factor shaping the international situation in accordance with the Polish cause." As time went by, however, there was less and less reference to "shaping the international situation" and more and more appeals for support. This in turn led to activity that was solely for the purpose of anti-Polish propaganda and policy in the West.

In January 1983, the gentlemen of the "underground" sent to the Madrid conference a report which defamed Poland. In October of the same year, they sent a similar treatise to all the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, even suggesting an end to peaceful coexistence and cooperation between East and West and repeating all the insinuations of Western propaganda on this subject. They wrote: "The world should see Polish totalitarianism as the source of unrest and tension, and view it as a danger of war."

In November 1983, the "economic advisers" of the gentlemen of the underground wrote that "sanctions possess a symbolic meaning" and that the "authorities' propaganda," blaming the sanctions for the crisis, "is blatant lies." It is not sanctions, but a "lack of help from Western countries" that is important, they wrote.

I do not know which deserves greater emphasis here -- the cynicism of the above statement or the poor psychology of those who wanted the country's economic problems to be solved with the aid of Western charity, the way the West solves its own problems.

As we can see, destructive activity was not restricted to domestic affairs. It was also raised to an international level. However, as even the most recent lost souls alienated themselves from this way of thinking and as the isolation of the above "aktivists" increased, the international part of their interests gradually dwindled away. Somewhere, far from Poland, there are places where they can appreciate this.

DAILY VIEWS TV PROGRAM ON TRADE UNIONS

AU201456 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Oct 86 p 2

[Commentary signed 'Jas': "There Will Be No Repeat!"]

[Text] What is one to think of the declaration by former Solidarity leaders who, mindless of the unlawfulness of their actions, are announcing the rebirth of former structures? What is one to think of their intentions and goals?

These questions were addressed to aktivists of the reborn trade unions by the presenter of yesterday's television news [Dziennik Telewizyjny]

Of course it was difficult to expect words of applause and support for activity which implies the formation of a so-called pluralistic, but in fact politically competitive, trade union structure. What is surprising is that the trade unionists appearing before the cameras were as sparing in their verbal disgust as they were rich in argumentation speaking against the new attempt to split the class trade union movement.

Wieslaw Wicel, chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of Municipal Transportation Employees, even said that by using slogans, "these people are trying to win either their own cause or one that has nothing to do with trade union activity." One cannot dismiss the arguments of Jan Tyrka, deputy chairman of the Independent, Self-Government Trade Union of the Lenin Steelworks, who said about the current situation that "the hotbeds of tension and underground newspapers and structures have vanished" and expressed, quite simply, surprise at the fact that people bandying about lofty slogans and aware that work determines the country's future are forming illegal political structures whose functioning must lead to tension and discord. This thought was supported by Zbigniew Kaniewski, deputy chairman of the Federation of Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions of Employees of the Light Industry, who reduced the problem to one lapidary statement: "Only thanks to work can we reestablish our country's strength."

I think that the viewers of yesterday's program will agree with me that the proverbial dot over the "i" was supplied by the words of Wlodzimierz Lubanski, representing trade unions of employees in metal and electrical machinery enterprises. Lubanski recalled the past when the existence of three trade unions in this factory spelled mutual animosity, rifts, and envy. Speaking against so-called trade union pluralism and presenting data illustrating the development of the trade union movement in its new, reborn structures, Lubanski formulated the following final thought: "We trade unionists always have our door open to anyone who wants to work. There is room for everyone who wants to defend the interests of working people."

If Wlodzimierz Lubanski clearly reveals the intentions of former Soldarity leaders, recalling that "they wanted to climb over the backs of the workers in order to reach power"; if he says that it is unacceptable to him and thousands of others that "the same person, the same Polish citizen who wants to live in this country is in favor of the continuation of sanctions," then one can neither deny him the truth of what he is saying nor accuse him of demagogy.

In the documentary part of the almost 12-minute program, it is not the trade union ambitions but the political ambitions of Lech Walesa, Zbigniew Bujak, and Milewski, who resides in the Brussels office of the so-called Solidarity, that fill one with disgust. The American Senator Dodd, after meeting with Walesa and Father Jankowski at the Church of Saint Brygida in 1983, said that the former Solidarity leader is in favor of..."the continuation of sanctions, which have no influence on the Poles' standard of living." Milewski criticizes Western politicans who say that the situation in Poland has normalized and that sanctions ought to be lifted. In a press interview for a French paper, Bujak says that the application of sanctions against Poland is the "moral duty" of the Western countries...

In the context of pronouncements like these, the question whether the former Solidarity leaders are bent on trade union activity or on discord and a "repeat performance" is a rhetorical one. The television commentator was right to say that their activity is a "Polish alibi for American anti-Polish politics," a Polish alibi because it is formulated by Polish citizens in Polish. On the other hand, it is not Polish because it exacerbates difficulties not only for the government, not only for the authorities, but most of all for the entire nation.

What does our society think? The Radio and Television Committee opinion poll center asked people what losses our country has suffered as a result of these sanctions.

Some 24 percent of the people said they thought the losses were enormous, and 46 percent thought they were considerable. Whom had the sanctions affected? Some 31 percent said mainly society, and 51 percent said society, the government, and the nation to an equal degree. Only 6 percent thought that the economic sanctions had affected mainly the government.

The short tv program did not exhaust the subject. The activists of the reborn trade union movement did not present every argument. That is good. After the program there was time for thought and to cast one's mind back to a time that has left not only memories and scars, but also a general conviction that no right-minded person wants to return to such a past.

DAILY EXAMINES OCTOBER 1956 'POLITICAL TURNABOUT'

AU212231 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Oct 86 p 3

[Bogdan Millebrandt article: "October 1956 -- a Political Turnabout"]

[Text] The Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum was the end result of processes that had commenced much earlier. The October turnabout marked the high point of the Polish "thaw," the name given to the process of liberalization of the system of government set up after 1948. The changes and reforms that had been demanded in 1955 and 1956 now had a chance of being implemented and confronted with the real possibilities of the party and national economy.

The Beginning of the Thaw [subhead]

One should look for the beginning of the thaw on the threshold of 1954 and 1955, when criticism of the political and economic errors committed in the first half of the 1950's started to become increasingly bolder. This criticism resounded particularly loudly at the Third Central Committee Plenum on 21-24 January 1955. The subject of this plenum was the observance of the Leninist principles of party life and the power of the leadership, as well as the overcoming of bureaucratic distortions in the party and state apparatus. The plenum assessed in a critical and self-critical vein the work of the party leadership and the work methods of the security organs, and revealed cases of abuse of office, unjustified interference in various spheres of public life, and breaches of the rule of law.

However, it turned out that the Third Central Committee Plenum only attained partial results. Although several senior officials of the Ministry of Public Security were removed from office and the ministry itself had been abolished 1 month earlier and replaced by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and a separate Committee for Public Security, these were only cosmetic changes aimed at easing social tension. [paragraph continues]

No change was to be observed in the work style of party cells and in the contents of propaganda. Neither was there much change in internal party life. The chief constructors of PZPR policy to date, and these included Boleslaw Bierut, Hilary Minc, and Roman Zambrowski, made a conscious effort to tone down these "thaw" trends, aware that sooner or later the liberalization process would bring responsibility for the distortions committed after 1948 out into the open. These men constituted the higher secret stage of the Central Committee, where all basic political and economic decisions were made.

The Death of Bierut [subhead]

A further impulse inspiring the forces of renewal inside the PZPR was the 20th CPSU Congress in February 1956. By boldly revealing Stalin's mistakes and the losses suffered by the Soviet party and state as a result of the unjustified and unlawful repressions, the congress created, in Poland as well, the possibility of finally overcoming the distortions and negative phenomena of Stalinism. These were revealed by CPSU First Secretary Nikita Khrushchev in a report delivered at a closed session of the congress. The text of this report was read afterward at meetings of PZPR primary bodies and formed the starting point for discussion on the subject of errors and distortions committed not so much in the USSR as in one's own Polish house.

On 12 March 1956, several days after the end of the 20th CPSU Congress, Boleslaw Bierut died in Moscow.

His death created a new situation. An activist enjoying enormous prestige had gone, but at the same time a person who bore responsibility for the errors of the period 1948-55. His departure from the political scene opened up the possibility of a more thorough and critical reevaluation of the PZPR's political line so far, especially because Beirut's successor, Edward Ochab, was not regarded as one of the activists who had shaped the old party political line and could disconnect himself from it.

Nevertheless, it soon transpired that Ochab was also not a supporter of more fundamental changes. There was soon a visible difference between, on the one hand, the reform trends that had been revealed at numerous meetings of party aktivs who, full of concern for the country's further development, had demanded the complete removal of all obstacles to democratization and the overcoming of errors; and, on the other hand, the stance of the PZPR Politburo, which tried to make cosmetic changes in party policy instead of real changes. As a result, the crisis grew and so did the impatience of society, which expected a visible departure from sectarian and dogmatic practices and an improvement in the economic situation.

The Sharpening of the Crisis [subhead]

There was more and more criticism to be found in the press. Journalists ostentatiously gave up whitewashing reality and began to reveal economic mistakes and criticize the social and moral consequences of the "cult of the individual." Demands were made for a democratization of social relations, a true historical assessment of all the undergound formations who had fought the occupant, and the rehabilitation of persons wrongly sentenced or detained without sentence. A particularly sensitive issue both from the moral and political point of view was the imprisonmet of practically all the key leaders of the former Home Army and the detention of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland. Wladyslaw Gomulka was released from over 3 years of detention on 13 December 1954, but many activists of the Polish Workers Party during the occuption and leaders of the Home Army and People's Guard remained in prison. The climate was sharpened by increasing economic demands by the labor force, to which there was a lack of proper reaction. The nonfulfillment of these demands was the direct result of the tragic events in Poznan on 28 June 1956.

Because of the authorities' procrastination over solving key social and wage problems of the work force of the Cegielski plant, which was named after Stalin at the time, a strike erupted which was supported by most Poznan workers. There was a demonstration in front of the PZPR Voivodship Committee headquarters, followed by an attack on the voivodship Security Office. A battle ensued, with dead and wounded on both sides.

The dramatic events in Poznan shook society to the core. At the same time, they showed that the determination of the workers class had moved far forward and that undue procrastination over solving inflated social and economic problems was quite impossible. However, the party leadership headed by Edward Ochab pretended not to notice this truth, and tried at first to interpret the Poznan events was an attack by antisocialist forces against the party and state. It was in such a climate that the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum met on 18 July 1956.

The plenum lasted with a short break until 28 July. It expressed fundamental differences of opinion concerning ways out of the crisis. Some Central Committee members insisted on more radical changes and the bringing to account of the persons responsible for the distortions of the Stalinist period, regarding this as a basic condition in order to regain the confidence of the workers class and the entire people in the party. Such a stance was expressed by, among others, Mieczyslaw Moczar, Boleslaw Ruminski, Wiktor Klosiewicz, and Stanislaw Lapot. However, most of the plenum participants were opposed to such far-reaching conclusions. Those party members who demanded party sanctions against Berman, Minc, and Zombrowski were accused of anti-semitims and of wanting to break up the party.

The Case of Gomulka's Return [subhead]

The seventh plenum annulled the resolution of the November 1949 third plenum, or, to be more precise, that part of it unjustly accusing Wladyslaw Gomulka, Zenon Kliszka, and Marian Spychalski of clandestine activity inside the party. However, there was no decision to reject the charge of "right-wing and nationalistic deviation.

The difference in views among the PZPR leadership meant that the Seventh Central Committee Plenum was not in a position to resolve the crisis. The tragic events in Poznan imposed a burden on the moods prevalent in the country. They clearly showed that the workers class disapproved of the circumstantial policy concerning social and wage matters and that they resented the delay in democratization. They showed how seriously the party's bonds with its primary class background had been shaken.

However, the course of events showed with increasing clarity that profound political changes were needed in Poland. Those to whom such changes were the most inconvenient also realized it. Those same activists who had made Wladyslaw Gomulka's presence at the seventh plenum impossible, rejecting the thought of "Wieslaw's" return to active political life, now turned to him to reconsolidate the party with his prestige.

On 15 October 1956, a press communique appeared on the subject of a PZPR Politburo session with the participation of Wladyslaw Gomulka and on the convening of the Eighth Central Committee Plenum for 19 October. "Wieslaw's" suggestions and views were reflected in the plenum draft resolution, which was prepared earlier. However, no approval managed to be gained for the proposed text of the Politburo report, and so this report was not read at the plenum.

The news about the plenum coincided with another rise in the temperature of social moods. Constantly new data began to appear in the press about the real state of the country's economy, with demands that the persons guilty of wrong decisions or abuse of office be named. Workers spoke out in a similar vein at open party meetings, of which there were many at this time. Work forces demanded joint participation in the management of enterprises.

Students expressed solidarity with the workers' demands. Three rallies organized by the Warsaw Polytechnic during the eighth plenum and attended by many thousands exerted pressure on party bodies and, at the same time, constituted an expression of support for Wladyslaw Gomulka.

Catastrophe Avoided [subhead]

The contents of the Eighth Central Committee Plenum, which started on 19 October, differed markedly from those of earlier plenums. An unforeseen feature was the sudden visit by a delegation from the CPSU. Four members of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium arrived in Warsaw, including First Secretary Nikita Khrushchev and Marshals Georgiy Zhukov (USSR defense minister) and Ivan Konev (commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact forces). Their arrival was brought on by news reaching Moscow about the alleged growth of a counterrevolution in Poland and by the increasing political crisis and growth of disturbing social moods.

Because of the arrival of the CPSU delegation, the plenum was interrupted, but not before a decision had been made to include Wladyslaw Gomulka, Zenon Kliszka, Ignacy Loga-Sowinski, and Marian Spychalski in the PZPR Central Committee. After this, the Politburo, together with Wladyslaw Gomulka, went for talks with the Soviet delegation in the Belvedere. The Soviet guests expressed concern about the development of events in Poland, which they thought might lead to counterrevolution and an end to the Polish-Soviet alliance. During the talks, which did not lack dramatic tension, the Soviet delegation gave expression to its doubts. The talks ended with the assurance that the PZPR assumes responsibility for the situation in Poland and that the foreseen political changes are not in the slightest bit a threat to the Polish-Soviet alliance and to the friendship between People's Poland and the USSR. Next morning, the Soviet delegation returned to Moscow.

The Eighth Central Committee Plenum -- a New Party Political Line [subhead]

The eighth plenum began on 20 October. The point of departure for the talks was provided by Wladyslaw Gomulka's long speech, which criticized PZPR policy during the 6-year plan and proposed new paths of action necessary in order to continue socialist construction in Poland.

Approving the political line contained in Wladyslaw Gomulka's speech, the eighth plenum adopted a resolution called "Concerning the Party's Current Political and Economic Tasks." Having said that an increase in the party's leading role is a decisive factor in Poland's continued development toward socialism, the resolution called for a sharper struggle against conservative forces trying to halt the process of democratization. It said that the PZPR should meet halfway the movement of work forces which was trying to improve management methods and increase the workers class' direct participation in the running of enterprises.

Recognizing the need to undertake effective action to visibly improve the standard of living of working people, the resolution warned that any additional weage rises not backed by market commodities would lead to a destabilization of the market and fall in the value of money, and would thus turn against the working people themselves. Hence, any further rise in real wages was permitted only if production were to increase and new material resources were to be created.

The third part of the resolution was devoted to the restoration of Leninist principles to interparty and interstate relations within the socialist camp. It said that the bond joining the socialist states, stemming from a communion of goals and interests, "not only does not exclude, but even calls for full independence for each country and people when choosing ways of building a new, superior system that best suits their historical conditions."

The Central Committee entrusted the implementation of the new political line established at the plenum to the newly elected leadership, at whose head was Wladyslaw Gomulka as PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

A change of first secretaries, revision of policy, and adoption of a new line of action suited to Polish reality permitted a return of social confidence in the party. By showing the way to overcome the political crisis and at the same time abandoning discredited methods of building socialism, the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum achieved a historic turning point in the history of People's Poland.

NEW VOIVODSHIP OFFICIALS ELECTED 11 OCT

AU200850 Warsaw RZECZEPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] PAP -- The following new officials to voivodship PZPR committees and voivodship control and auditing commissions were elected by delegates attending voivodship accountability and election conferences on Saturday, 11 October:

Czestochowa Voivodship -- Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Jerzy Sypek. Secretaries: Tadeusz Kardas, Janusz Kulis, Stanislaw Przewratil, Wojciech Rydecki, and Marian Sedzielewski. Chairman of the Voivodship Control and Auditing Commission: Henryk Jaderko;

Olsztyn Voivodship: Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Tadeusz Jelski. Secretaries: Jozef Doliwa, Mieczyslaw Kubicki, Grzegorz Nowicki, and Leszek Stankiewicz. Chairman of the Voivodship Control and Auditing commission: Jan Malinowski;

Opole Voivodship: Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Eugeniusz Mroz. Secretaries: Edward Bochynski, Eugeniusz Brudkiewicz, Rudolf Golonka, Zdzislaw Kabza, and Kazimierz Suchecki. Chairman of the Voivodship Control and Auditing Commission: Jozef Strzelecki;

Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship: Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Stanislaw Kolasa. Secretaries: Stanislaw Boczek, Karol Sekowski, Tadeusz Szarlej, and Mieczyslaw Szulc. Members of the Secretariat: Wieslaw Chrzanowski, Cezary Gniadkowski, and Tadeusz Wilk. Chairman of the Voivodship Control and auditing Commission: Wlodzimierz Szewczynski;

Przemysl Voivodship: PZPR Voivodship Committee first secretary: Zenon Czech. Secretaries: Marian Domaradzki, Zdzislaw Januszewski, Stanislaw Nowicki, and Antoni Wisniowski. Chairman of the Voivodship Control and Auditing Commission: Jerzy Starzewski;

Rzeszow Voivodship: Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Franciszek Karp. Secretaries: Woldzimierz Bonusiak, Zenon Cyprys, Marian Magon, Marian Skubisz, and Stanislaw Czech. Chairman of the Voivodship Control and Auditing Commission: Julian Krochmal;

Tarnobrzeg Voivodship: Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary: Janusz Basiak. Secretaries: Stefan Czekaj, Tadeusz Jarocki, Wieslaw Ufniarz, and Jerzy Zaranski. Chairman of the Voivodship Control and Auditing Commission: Stanislaw Pawlik;

Warsaw Voivodship: Warsaw PZPR Committee first secretary: Janusz Kubasiewicz. Secretaries: Bogdan Michalski, Stefan Opara, Janusz Patorski, Wojciech Pietruszynski, Andrzej Skapski, and Stefan Stypulkowski. Chairman of the Warsaw Control and Auditing commission: Jan Jasinski.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO FRELIMO ON MACHEL'S DEATH

AU211358 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, has sent the following cable to the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Central Committee:

We have learned with deep sorrow about the tragic accident that claimed the life of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and leader of the Mozambique people's struggle against colonialism, for winning national independence, for his homeland's socioeconomic growth, close friend of the Romanian people, who has consistently acted to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Mozambique, and noteworthy militant for the cause of social progress, freedom, peace, and understanding among peoples.

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the SR of Romania, and on my own behalf, I want to extend to Frelimo, the government, and the Mozambique people most sincere condolences and our complete compassion to the bereaved family.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC STATE SECURITY MINISTER

AU221710 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1643 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/10/1986 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 22 Jia Chun Wang, state security minister of the People's Republic of China, who pays a visit to Romania.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and the Chinese party and state leaders.

During the interview that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, they emphasized the relations of close friendship and fruitful collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples that record continued development.

During the talk, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that Romania and China had identical positions on fundamental matters of the world political life, on the achievement of disarmament, nuclear above all, on securing peace, eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order.

DEPUTY PREMIER PACOSTE MEETS USSR OIL MINISTER

AU211712 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1634 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 21/10/1986 -- On October twenty-first Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Pacoste received the Soviet Minister of the Oil Industry V.A. Dinkov, now in Romania on the occasion of the Bucharest International Fair.

During the interview the sides highlighted the good Romanian-Soviet relations of economic collaboration and approached problems regarding the prospects of further developing them in domains of mutual interest, oil included.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS CC PLENUM; CHANGES ANNOUNCED

AU221950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Test] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/10/1986 -- A plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP took place on October 22, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The agenda of the plenary meeting included:

1. -- The report of the Council of Ministers on the implementation on the Single National Plan of Socio-Economic Development for nine months and the measures for the integral fulfillment of the plan for 1986.

2. -- Proposals for amending certain provisions in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

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3. -- Draft resolution by Romania [on the reduction] by five per cent of the weapons, effectives and military expenditures and the calling of a referendum in this connection.

4. -- Routine matters.

Cadres of various compartments of activity, of the party and state apparatus, participated in the plenary meeting as invited guests.

The report of the Council of Ministers was presented by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister.

In connection with the first item on the agenda, the plenary meeting endorsed a resolution appeal for the fulfillment with all indices of the Single Plan of Socio-Economic Development in 1986.

The plenary meeting unanimously endorsed the proposals on amending some provisions in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania and decided that they be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for debate and endorsement.

The plenary meeting endorsed the decision on the reduction by Romania by five per cent of the weapons, effectives and military expenditures and the calling of a referendum in this connection.

At the last item on the agenda, the plenum decided:

-- The release of Cornel Pacoste from the office of secretary of the CC of the RCP, in connection with his taking over the office of deputy prime minister.

-- The election of Vasile Barbulescu to the office of secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary took the floor at the end of the plenary meeting.

Resolution on Arms Cuts

AU222031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Resolution of the Plenary Meeting of the CC of the RCP on the Five Percent Reduction by Romania of the Weapons, Effectives and Military Expenditures and the Calling of a Referendum in This Connection" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/10/1986 -- The plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, held on October 22, 1986, analyzed the proposal of the Third Congress of Working People that, espousing the initiative of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the party, president of the republic, endorsed the resolution on the five per cent reduction of the weapons, effectives and military expenditures and the calling of a referendum.

The plenum assesses highly the essential role and decisive contribution of Nicolae Ceausescu in the elaboration and promotion of socialist Romania's foreign policy of peace and collaboration, his proposals and demarches of wide international reverberation devoted to the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, to securing the people's supreme right to free and dignified existence, to life and peace, that imposed him in mankind's conscience as a great and untried hero of peace.

Sustaining and endorsing with full satisfaction and boundless confidence in the homeland's socialist and communist future, [as received] the rousing appeal to peace of the eleven thousand working people who were rallied in the broadcast and most representative forum of revolutionary, worker democracy in Romania, the steadiness of the initiatives and efforts of socialist Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, toward promoting the policy of detente and achieving nuclear and conventional disarmament, the use of the tremendous material, technological, scientific and human resources that are wasted today on arming, for the eradication of underdevelopment and of the economic gaps, for the progress and prosperity of all peoples the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

The plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP decides, in full unanimity, the five per cent reduction by the end of this year, of the weapons, effectives and military expenditures.

Fully espousing the new peace initiative of President Nicolae Ceausescu, that expresses to the greatest extent the unflinching will of socialist Romania to do everything possible for freeing mankind of the nuclear and conventional weapons, to achieve disarmament and a lasting climate of understanding and collaboration among all nations of the world.

The plenary meeting decides the calling in November of a referendum within which the whole Romanian people should pronounce on the passage to unilateral reduction, by our country, of the weapons, effectives and military expenditures by five per cent already this year.

Considering that this historic decision will stand as an example for other nations and other peoples, too, to pass on to a unilateral reduction of the military troops and spending before general disarmament and peace understandings are reached, the plenum expresses full accord and supports most firmly the ardent call addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to all the European peoples as well as to the U.S. and Canada, for endorsement of real measures in this respect, which would make an effective contribution to the peoples' joint struggle to liberate mankind from the nuclear and conventional weapons, and would prove a real firm wish to pass on from mere statements to concrete actions of finding constructive solutions to the problems of the international life.

The plenary meeting expresses the conviction that the new peace initiative of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, while pervaded by the profound humanism that is characteristic of our socialist society, will find due echoing in the ranks of the heads of state and government, of politicians and parties, of all the nations, of the advanced and progressive forces everywhere, and that it will make a moment of greatest importance in the peoples' joint action for a renunciation of the nuclear and conventional weapons and the implementation of general disarmament, for the triumph of the policy of peace, understanding and international collaboration.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY IN BUCHAREST

AU201303 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

["Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu," at 17 October ceremony in Bucharest at which he was granted the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: I want to express warmest thanks to the Political Executive Committee and the State Council for the decision to award me the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" of Romania. I view this as an appreciation -- as the decree stresses -- of my activity and also as a particular appreciation of the correct agrarian policy promoted by our party and of the correct decisions adopted by the 13th party congress regarding the general development of our homeland in the new stage in which agriculture has to play an important role.

As is well-known, during the years of socialist construction, our homeland achieved noteworthy results in the development of industry, agriculture, science, education, culture, and in improving the general standard of living of our whole nation. All this is confirmation of our party's correct policy and of the creative application of general laws to the conditions and realities in Romania. It also demonstrates that our party -- which has assumed the great responsibility to guide all our people on the road to socialism and communism -- is fulfilling its historic mission honorably. At the same time, these great achievements are a direct result of the devoted work performed by the workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, and all our people who unswervingly implement the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party -- the decisive force of everything we have achieved and propose to achieve to bring about Romania's growth and to implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialistr society and our homeland's firm advance toward communism.

On this occasion I would also like to extend, on behalf of the party and state leadership and on my own behalf, warmest congratulations to the workers class, the peasantry, and to all our people for these great achievements and I would like to wish them better and better results in the fulfillment of this year's plan and of the 1986-90 5-Year-Plan that will ensure our homeland's transition to a new and higher development stage in all areas.

Everything we have proposed to achieve in the current 5-year plan is based on the transition to intensive development which requires a better organization of all activities and which especially requires basing all fields of activity on the latest achievements of science and technology of our time. We must be fully aware that only by developing the research activity in all areas, only by implementing the programs for the modernization and scientific organization of the production process and of all activities, and only by firmly applying the principles of self-management and self-administration will we have the guarantee for implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions, the plans, and programs we have adopted unanimously within the party-state leadership bodies and the workers revolutionary democracy bodies.

In general we have begun the first year of the current 5-year plan with positive results. We have everything necessary to conclude this year with an industrial production at least 7 percent higher than last year and we have all conditions to achieve an appropriate increase in labor productivity and an important increase in the national income and in all areas. The programs and organizational measures that have to be implemented are known and on this occasion, too, I want to stress that we must do all we can to implement plan provisions and programs -- as regards all indicators -- in all areas and sectors.

The results we have achieved in agriculture are part and parcel of this. From a climatic viewpoint we have not had a very good year. However, as a result of efforts made by our society aimed at achieving a strong material-technological base in agriculture -- both regarding mechanization, chemicalization, and especially regarding irrigation and land improvements and improvements in ensuring quality seeds, seedlings, good breeds of livestock, and in other areas of agriculture and improvement in ensuring the necessary cadres -- we have been able to overcome many of the difficulties brought about by nature and to achieve, on the whole, yields that can be called good ones. On the basis of what is known so far -- and we have actually reached the end of crop harvesting -- we will achieve at least 28 million tons of grains and this is the best crop yield ever achieved in Romania.

Good yields have also been achieved in the case of sunflower, soybean, potatoes, sugar beets, grapes, fruits, vegetables, and livestock. Proceeding precisely from these achievements, the Political Executive Committee and then the State Council decided to institute the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution," which, beginning with the current year, will be awarded to counties and units which fulfill the production stipulated in the targets of the new agrarian revolution. These targets and criteria are known. This year we decided to award this title to one county and a number of agricultural units for their good yields. Olt County, on which we decided to confer this high title, has achieved more than 21,600 corn cobs per hectare, and more than 6,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare, more than 7,000 kilograms of barley per hectare, more than 3,500 kilograms of sunflower per hectare, more than 43,000 kilograms of sugar beet, positive results regarding other crops, and important results in livestock. Thus this title is not awarded for achievements in one or another area, but for results achieved in general which meet the criteria we have established and the targets we aim at within the implementation of the new agrarian revolution.

In almost all counties we have a great number of units with positive results, with more than 8,000 kilograms of wheat, 9,000 kilograms of barley, and more than 20,000 kilograms of corn per hectare. We also have state cooperatives and units which have achieved 27,000 kilograms of corn cobs per hectare.

This is why one can state already in the first year of the current 5-year plan that we have achieved positive results and that these results demonstrate that the 13th party congress decisions and the programs we have in agriculture are realistic and completely attainable! We have already achieved crops -- not on a small area, but on large stretches of land, and in one county on all its lands -- which demonstrate that it is possible for us to implement the targets of the new agrarian revolution, thus enabling us to prove the superiority of socialist agriculture and the power of cooperative workers, of the working people, technicians, and specialists in agriculture to raise agriculture to a high development level. (loud applause)

It has not been easy and will not be easy to achieve all this. Firm action must be taken to apply the measures aimed at appropriately organizing the activity, at firmly applying the achievements of agricultural sciences in all areas, and at properly organizing and carrying out agriculture work.

We have everything available that is necessary. The seeds with which we have achieved these large yields have been achieved by scientists in Romania and by our research institutes. For this reason, we decided to award the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" to the Fundulea Agricultural Research Institute this year in great appreciation of the activity carried out by men of science in agriculture and of the contribution they are making, and should make, to implementing the new agrarian revolution and to raising our agriculture to the level that meets the requirements put forward by the 13th party congress and by the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

As in all areas, we must strengthen order, discipline, and responsibility in agriculture as well. In the last analysis, the people and their activity are the decisive factor for implementing the new agrarian revolution! As a matter of fact, when we formulated this target we stressed that this presupposes not only large yields but also a change in the very way that peasants and all those who are active in agriculture think, work, and live.

At the working people's congress we discussed that to implement the targets of the scientific-technological revolution in general, we must change the people, we must fashion them and instill in them a new, revolutionary awareness and arm them with a high level of professional, scientific-technical, and cultural knowledge based on the materialistic-dialectical and historic concept and on the ideals of socialism.

Thus, now when we review what we have achieved in the process of implementing the 13th party congress decision regarding agriculture, we must be fully aware that this is only the beginning. We still have to cover a long road in agriculture and all counties and our whole country in general must fulfill the planned production plans. In industry and in the other areas we must carry out sustained work and radically improve all our activities. We must give priority to strengthening the sense of responsibility, order, discipline, and the proper organization of our activity and, above all, we must improve the level of professional training, scientific-technological specialization, and the general level of culture. We will be able to implement the targets of the scientific-technological revolution and of the new agrarian revolution only with people characterized by great knowledge and a high revolutionary spirit, beginning with workers and peasants and up to the intellectuals! A revolution can be carried out only with revolutionaries! We have achieved the socialist revolution with revolutionaries! We will be able to implement the scientific revolution only with revolutionaries in science, technology, and culture! Thus, we must propose to turn our party aktiv, our cadres in all areas -- economic, scientific, cultural -- into real militant revolutionaries for socialism, for what is new, and for communism! (loud, prolonged applause)

I want to assure you, the party, and all our people that I will continue to do all I can to contribute to and unswervingly implement decisions, the country's laws, and the targets aimed at our homeland's general development.

I believe that the best response to this distinction you have conferred on me is to spare no effort to ensure that all our areas of activity -- beginning with the party and state leadership bodies -- honor their responsibilities optimally. Only in complete unity and only if all our cadres and all our people will unite their efforts will we be able to ensure that the targets aimed our homeland's growth are implemented! I repeat, I will do all I can to respond to the trust bestowed on me by the people and the party! Once again I want to express thanks to the Political Executive Committee, the State Council, the party, and our people for this award. I want to conclude by wishing for intensified activity to optimally fulfill this year's plan and the overall 5-year plan. I wish all working people and all our people success. I wish you success in your activity! Much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause)

TURKISH NEWSPAPER MILLIYET INTERVIEWS HASANI

LD202337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Ankara, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the official visit by Turkish President Kenan Evren to Yugoslavia, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Mehmet Barlas, commentator of the newspaper MILLIYET, and granted him the following interview:

Question: What is your assessment of the present state of Turkish-Yugoslav relations? What is the significance of the second visit by Kenan Evren to Yugoslavia?

Sinan Hasani: Turkish-Yugoslav relations are, as a whole, good, stable, and friendly. We believe, however, that much more can be done to promote these relations in numerous spheres. This is natural, because Yugoslavia and Turkey are situated in the same region and we have numerous common interests and objective possibilities for raising this cooperation to a higher level.

I would like to express great satisfaction that President Kenan Evren accepted the invitation to visit the SFRY officially. The forthcoming meeting is the second visit by the president of Turkey and a new opportunity for us jointly to contribute to the creation of a generally favorable atmosphere and give a boost to the all-round promotion of mutually useful cooperation.

Question: What is your assessment of certain misunderstandings among Balkan countries, for instance misunderstandings between Turkey and Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia and Albania? What is the reason, in your view, for the disagreements between Yugoslavia and Greece?

Sinan Hasani: As far as Yugoslavia is concerned, it is very interested in good relations among all neighboring countries and in strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans. For its part, Yugoslavia actively strives and makes a contribution in that direction, through its policy of good-neighborliness on the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. By promoting cooperation and creating a more favorable atmosphere in relations, we endeavor to secure the framework for solving unresolved questions with neighboring countries, too, where they exist.

The attitude toward minorities is one of the important conditions for good relations among neighboring countries, including those in the Balkans. In our view, they must be recognized and equal, and as such, they represent a bridge for bringing closer the countries in which the main body of nations live. Otherwise -- and this happens -- they can be a factor in misunderstanding, and even serious disagreements.

For Yugoslavia, goodneighborliness means the most direct implementation of the policy of nonalignment. This expresses the broader aspiration for the Balkans to become a zone of peace and constructive cooperation, free of the presence of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

Question: In your view, do Turkish-Yugoslav economic cooperation and joint investments have a future?

Sinan Hasani: In economic cooperation we have achieved visible successes in the expansion of trade exchange, because, for instance, last year it amounted to $126 million and just 2 years prior to that, a mere $44.7 million.

The achieved level is, however, I would say, considerably below the real potential of the two countries' economies. On the other hand, we are taking concrete measures to stimulate economic cooperation with Turkey because it again has come to a standstill this year.

I think the focus of future cooperation should be on linking up the two economies on long-term foundations, and as part of this orientation we give precedence to economic cooperation, joint investments, and joint operations in third markets. The cooperation agreed upon between enterprises from our countries is to be praised. We are convinced that this kind of cooperation is mutually useful and that it contributes to the realization of the development plans tof the Turkish and Yugoslav economies.

Question: You are also a writer. How do you view modern Turkish and Yugoslav literature?

Sinan Hasani: As far as I understand, modern Turkish literature, as its starting point the tradition and characteristics of its clime, is in the stream of world literary trends and is successfully searching for answers to many contemporary question. Some of these works are also used directly in our country, primarily by the Turkish nationality in Yugoslavia.

As far as contemporary Yugoslav literature is concerned, it is also without doubt an expression of the palette of Yugoslavia as a multinational community. The freedom of artistic creation allows the blossoming of artistic inspiration, the nurturing of different literary approaches and more or less successful literary experiments. All this has contributed toward making Yugoslavia a place where the literary output is enviable and where great artistic heights are being reached.

Of course, economic and other related problems facing us as a social community also affect Yugoslav literature. This is manifested in, among other things, the politicization of the literary content and a marked critical attitude.

It is today particularly important for the literature of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities that they should, through translation, present their greatest achievements to the world in the best possible way, but also that they should gain greater insight into the creations of other nations. Translations of literary works are also a way toward the greater drawing together of nations and their cultures. A fine example of this is the recently completed translation of poems by Desanka Maksimovic into Turkish. More of these translations from Turkish and other languages into the languages of our nations and nationalities are, of course, always welcome.

Question: Where has Yugoslavia succeeded after Tito, and where has it not succeeded?

Sinan Hasnai: the role and importance of President Tito are enormous and generally known. What I would like to stress is that even, as you say, "after Tito," we are continuing along the same path, toward the same goal. Our development has undergone and is undergoing both ups and downs; but today, as during the life of Prsident Tito, continuity is always ensured of the fundamental orientations of our socioscioalist [as received] self-management, of the equality of the nations and nationalities, and of the independent and nonaligned foreign policy.

With its overall socialist development Yugoslavia has achieved major rsults in social and material development.

The working class is strongly developed, socialist self-management relations have become dominant, and we have achieved the unity of the nations and nationalities. We have powerfully developed the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and our country's unwavering ability to defend our gains, integrity, and sovereignty. We have further affirmed Yugoslavia's nonaligned position in the world and its role in the international community. Of course, we are also faced with numerous problems and difficulties and we do not hide this. Over the past few years the basic problem facing Yugoslavia was that not all the potential for realizing greater efficiency of economic operation, productivity, faster technological development, and so on, has been fully exploited.

At this very moment, we are working on the realization of important changes in economic and political life so that our system of socialist self-management should be even more efficient and stable. We are convinced that we shall succeed in this, that we shall successfully overcome the difficulties present, as we have done in the past, even when they on occasions looked insurmountable.

Question: What is meant by the question of the equality of the nations and nationalities? What is a nation and what is a nationality?

Sinan Hasani: Through the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution, Yugoslavia correctly and successfully resolved the national question in the sense of recognizing the national individuality and equality of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. Yugoslavia is a multinational community in which several nations and nationalities live. The logical consequence of this is that Yugoslavia is a federation, that it has six socialist republics and two socialist autonomous provinces.

According to the SFRY Constitution, the term "nations" means the Yugoslav nations that, proceeding from the right to self-determination including the right to secession, united into the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The term "nationality" means parts of nations that live permanently on the territory of Yugoslavia and whose main bodies live in other countries (Albanians, Turks, Hungarians, Slovaks, Italians, Ruthenians, Romanians, and others).

The principle of the equality of the nations and nationalities is expressed through their participation in the overall socioeconomic and political relations in our self-management socialist community. The character of the federation and the position of the republics and autonomous provinces in it, the organization and structure of the federation organs and the method of decision-making in issues of common interest proceed from and are based on the principle of full equality for the nations and nationalities. Following from this principle, the principle of equality of the languages of the nations and nationalities and their scripts and the right of all nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia to develop their culture and enjoy all the other rights enshrined in the SFRY Constitution have also been established.

Question: Within the framework of the socialist bloc, what are the characteristics of the new era that is setting in with the arrival of Gorbachev?

Sinan Hasani: In our view, Gorbachev's policy is bringing certain innovations in the development of the Soviet Union at the internal level and in its activity at the international level. This is also reflecting positively on development in other East European socialist countries, and even further afield. It goes without saying that all these changes are being followed closely in the world, and therefore also in our country.

TURKEY'S EVREN DEPARTS SARAJEVO FOR HOME

LD221550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Sarajevo; 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- President of the Republic of Turkey Kenan Evren today ended his official visit to our country and left Sarajevo for Turkey. At Sarajevo airport at Butmir the high-ranking guest from friendly Turkey and his aides were seen off by Munir Mesihovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency; Petar Dodik, member of the Presidency; Savo Cecur, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly; Josip Lovrenovic, president of the Republic Excutive Council; Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Lukezic, commander of the Sarajevo Army District; and other officials. [passage omitted]

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU221205 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Yesterday, at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council, a Kuwaiti delegation headed by Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, Kuwaiti defense minister, arrived on an official and friendly visit to our country and the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

The defense minister and the delegation of friendly and nonaligned Kuwait were met at the airport in Batajnica by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and Zorko Canadi, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. Tal'at Ya'qub al-Ghusayn, Kuwaiti ambassador to the SFRY, was also present at the reception.

Talks With Mamula

LD201956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1758 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of defense, who has arrived for an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the FEC, has had talks with his host, Fleet Adml Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. During the talks, which took place in an open, cordial, and friendly atmosphere, particular attention was focused on interarmy cooperation between Kuwait and Yugoslavia and ways of further promoting and developing military-economic relations. It was stated that traditionally good political relations between the two nonaligned countries are more prominent than relations in the economic and military fields which should therefore be further expanded and enriched with new forms and qualities. Both sides expressed the firm belief that this visit will make a significant contribution to that end and provide a fresh stimulus for the further enhancement and development of the already good relations between the peoples and governments of Kuwait and Yugoslavia.

During the Kuwaiti delegation's visit to our country, expected to last several days, the guests will visit some of the units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army as well as a number of military industry manufacturing plants in order to acquaint themselves with their capacities, range of products and the potentials for manufacturing modern weapon systems and military equipment. [passage omitted]

Visits Exhibition

LD212038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- On the second day of their visit to our country, the Kuwaiti military delegation led by Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, accompanied by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, paid a visit to the permanent exhibition of arms and military equipment at Nikinci. The hosts acquainted the guests from friendly nonaligned Kuwait with the production capabilities and range of products of our military industry and with the features of certain types of weapons, military equipment, and combat systems. The Kuwaiti delegation viewed the exhibits on display and then attended a demonstration of the fire power and maneuverability of some up-to-date combat means.

During the afternoon the delegation of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces attended tactical exercises that form part of the regular combat training of one of the units of the Belgrade Army District. The unit's officer, Ludvik Kranjc, acquainted the Kuwaiti defense minister and his delegation with the aims of the exercise and the method of executing the combat maneuvers. Participants in the exercise demonstrated a high degree of readiness and training in carrying out combat maneuvers in flat terrain and in battle against an airborne landing.

Visits Installations

LD230300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct -- His Excellency Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, who is leading a military delegation on an official friendly visit to our country, today visited the Air Force unit at Batajnica airport, commanded by officer Miladin Grujic. Al-Sabah was accompanied by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Tus, Air Force and air defense commander.

The visitors from Kuwait were briefed on types of aircraft, weapons and military equipment at this unit's disposal, as well as on some features and firepower and maneuver capabilities of some combat systems. After this the delegation of Kuwait's Armed Forces visited the Moma Stanojlovic Air Force Institute in Batajnica, where Gojko Kovacevic, director of this work organization, talked about the institute's production capacities in the field of Air Force technology, weapons, equipment for our modern combat aircraft and maintenance facilities.

Tours Sarajevo Plant

LD230302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 22 Oct -- The Kuwaiti Armed Forces delegation led by Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah arrived this morning from Belgrade on a short visit to Sarajevo.

At Sarajevo airport, the Kuwaiti delegation was welcomed and greeted by Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Lukezic, commander of the Sarajevo Military District, and colleagues.

During their stay the delegation visited the Famos Composite Organization of Associated Labor in Hrasnica. They toured the production plant and with great interest observed the production process. The Kuwaiti delegation was briefed on the organization of this collective's defense preparations.

Tomorrow the Kuwaiti delegation will visit some other organizations of associated labor in Bosnia-Hercegovina, where it will end its official visit to our country and its Armed Forces.

SPOKESMAN CALLS FOR SOVIET-U.S. ARMS ACCORD

LD172111 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1919 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- Asked by the diplomatic editor of TANJUG to comment on the meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said that Yugoslavia, like the rest of the world, regrets the fact that the talks between U.S. President Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik did not yield the concrete results anticipated by the world public in halting the arms race and in disarmament, which is of vital importance for peace and security in the world. Nevertheless, as both sides are saying, in the course of these talks there was a considerable narrowing of differences in views on a number of major questions of nuclear arms reductions, where the great powers have particular responsibility and also obligations toward the world community considering the nuclear means at their disposal. The world therefore expects that the USSR and the United States will, in their future negotiations and dialogue, reach agreements on the reduction of the chances of a nuclear catastrophe despite the complexities and difficulties. Such results would signify an historical turning point in the direction of halting the arms race and opening up a process of disarmament.

The situation following the meeting in Reykjavik shows the very real relevance of the appeal of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit to the leaders of the USSR and the United States. The nonaligned countries warned that a speeding up of the arms race increases the risk of a nuclear catastrophe and the possibility of the destruction of mankind. They called on the USSR and the United States to take immediate steps to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war, to continue the dialogue and negotiations they have begun with an aim to reaching substantial agreements in the field of disarmament, which will take into consideration the interests of all states and nations.

LIBYA'S JALLUD RECEIVES YOUTH DELEGATION

AU220920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] Tripoli -- Major 'Abd as Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, has received in Tripoli a League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia delegation led by Hasim Redzepi. In the talk in which Vuko Dragasevic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, also took part, Major Jallud spoke about the historic role and importance of President Tito in founding the movement of nonaligned countries, in its strengthening, and the preservation of its original principles.

Jallud said that the youth all over the world, particularly in nonaligned countries, should follow President Tito's path and work. He also spoke about the need for closer cooperation between young people not only in the Mediterranean but everywhere else.

MIKULIC MEETS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

LD212156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- According to a statement from the Federal Secretariat for Information, FEC President Branko Mikulic had a working meeting today with the presidents of the Executive Councils of the republics and autonomous provinces, at which views were exchanged on the basic directions of development and economic policies for next year. Today's discussion was based on the first draft of the resolution on the policy of socioeconomic development for 1987, and also covered the proposed changes in the systemic laws on education and social price controls and on preventing monopolistic market behavior. The meeting also endorsed the envisaged priority tasks of the economic policy relating to maintaining the tempo of production that has been achieved and to speeding up the increase of exports, improving the qualitative factor of business activity, and in particular increasing labor productivity and business efficiency and significantly reducing inflation. Particular emphasis was placed on the need for next year's resolution to be an operational program of specific measures and activities for implementing these tasks as much as possible.

As well as debating the draft resolution, the SFRY Assembly will also examine the draft federal budget for 1987, the projected balance of payments of the country, the draft decision on credit and monetary policy, the draft energy balance sheet, the proposed measures and model for the interest rates policy in 1987, and so on.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY

LD212222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Milanko Renovica, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee examined the ideopolitical issues of Yugoslavia's foreign economic relations as an aspect of the realization of economic policy stabilization.

It was stressed that despite certain positive results in this sphere, some essential objectives of socioeconomic development failed to be realized, primarily the tasks outlined in the plan and concerning exports and the balance of payments. Of particular concern is the sluggishness and delay in drawing up joint export programs and the fact that because some of the crucial prerequisites of the stabilization program in this sphere are not being implemented, export incentives with organizations of associated labor are decreasing instead of being enhanced.

The Presidium's view is that the restructuring of the Yugoslav economy and the observance of market laws are of crucial importance for our more successful participation in international trade. At the same time, they are of decisive importance for a speedier adoption and implementation of joint programs for export-bound production and of joint export programs.

The Presidium also considered information about the implementation of the stance adopted at the action conference of Communists in the energy industry. It concluded that the activity of the LC in organizations of associated labor in energy industry should be further intensified if the stance is to be implemented consistently.

The Presidium stressed that in the forthcoming activity of drawing up joint development plans and programs -- particularly the long-term development program in the Yugoslav energy industry up to the year 2000 and programs for a better technical, technological, and economic organization -- and of pooling among energy industry branches, the Communists and other subjective factors should advance the energy industry's socioeconomic position and to create economic and other conditions for more stable and continuous development on the basis of self-management.

HASANI VISITS BORBA, INFORMED ON ORGANIZATION

AU220913 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today visited the newspaper publishing work organization of BORBA and used the occasion to inform BORBA's editorial staff in more detail about the course and achievements of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, particularly the activity of the Yugoslav delegation.

Hasani said that this biggest group of countries that follow the basic principles of the policy for which more than two-thirds of humanity have opted for, confirmed its adherence to the basic ideas of its founders.

Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, also answered numerous journalists' questions regarding details and the atmosphere in which the summit was conducted, the meetings of the Yugoslav delegation, and the further directions of the nonaligned countries' activities.

Sinan Hasani was later informed about the work, activities, editorial policy, and position of the BORBA work organization.

Millan Rakas, director of the BORBA work organization, presented Sinan Hasani with reprints of the first issues of BORBA from 1922.

HASANI RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADOR TO GDR

AU220914 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] Yesterday in the Palace of the Federation, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Milan Predojevic, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the GDR, before he departs on his new tour of duty.

BOSNIAN WRITERS SOCIETY SUPPORTS BULATOVIC

AU221346 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 86 p 6

[M. Duric report: "Without a Magic Wand"]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 16 Oct -- After a session that lasted less than 2 hours, the extraordinary meeting of the Bosnian Writers Society adopted a new constitution. [passage omitted]

Various problems regarding the election of the president of the Yugoslav Writers' Association are still unsolved. The current stance of the society was referred to as "Aesopian," but was nevertheless said to be clear. In any event, writers in the same place have recently expressed support for Bulatovic. Now they are changing their mind. The general view was that a final decision should be made, but the writers could not agree whether to vote publicly or secretly....

And finally, with 25 votes for, 13 against, and 4 abstentions, the participants in the meeting gave support to Bulatovic as the future president of the Yugoslav Writers' Association. [passage omitted]

BULGARIAN TV DENIAL OF MACEDONIA 'PROVOCATION'

LD221731 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1123 GMT 22 Oct 86

[By Sava Mijalkovic]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 22 (TANJUG) -- A Bulgarian television serial entitled "Pages of a History", shown in three installments last week, constitutes an anti-Yugoslav provocation because it negates the existence of the Macedonian nation whose struggle for independence from Turkish rule was depicted as a struggle of "Bulgarians" in Macedonia for unification with "Mother Bulgaria".

The serial deals with the period from the middle of the 19th century to the end of the Balkan wars in 1913, during which, as claimed, "Bulgarians" in Macedonia waged a struggle for the liberation "of these Bulgarian lands" from Turkey and their unification with Bulgaria.

The first installment was dominated by the well-known thesis on the alleged unjust dismemberment of "San Stefano Bulgaria" which had access to three seas -- the Black, the Aegean and the Adriatic.

The second and third installments showed the Ilinden Uprising of the Macedonian people (on St. Elias' Day in August 1903) against Turkish rule as an uprising of "Bulgarians, Greeks and Wallachians" and the prominent Macedonian revolutionaries Goce Delcev and Jane Sandanski as "Bulgarians".

The serial ends with the 1913 war between the Balkan allies, and claims that Serbia and Greece "perfidiously" joined forces against Bulgaria in order to "seize" the whole of Macedonia. But it glosses over the historical fact that, on July 19 that year, Bulgarian forces launched an all-out attack on Serbian and Greek positions.

The authors of the serial clearly wanted to "explain" that the Yugoslav republic of Macedonia remains "an alienated Bulgarian land" populated by "Bulgarians."

It is hard to believe that the editors of Bulgarian TV's channel one prepared the serial on their own initiative.